FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 OCTOBER 1985

Cancellation of UK-PLO Talks

The PLO "regrets" the British foreign secretary's decision not to meet with the Palestinian-Jordanian joint delegation and rejects his "erroneous" interpretations that further complicate the Middle East situation and have a negative effect on the international situation, the PLO announced in a statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. Maintaining that the formula for a proposed statement presented by the British side was not identical to the British prime minister's 20 September statement in Aqaba, the PLO statement also stressed that this formula does not conform to the text of the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement. The Palestinian side therefore refused to sign the proposed statement "in such a form" at a time when the objective of the meeting was to explain the PLO-Jordanian joint agreement and discuss ways to achieve a just and permanent peace. In related remarks reported by London PRESS ASSOCIATION, PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad Milhim confirmed that the talks with Britain had collapsed because of the phrase in the proposed statement defining Israel's recognized and secure borders. "This was a change, this was something inserted, it is a new element to Mrs Thatcher's basis of invitation," he contended.

However, Jordan's King Husayn told British television that "there is no truth to the suggestion that there was an alteration at the last moment," PRESS ASSOCIATION noted. In another part of his interview, broadcast by Amman television, Husayn emphasized that the British Government behaved "very honorably," adding that Jordan and Britain had a "clear understanding" and that it was "very regrettable" if one member of the Palestinian delegation was unaware of what was happening. Husayn said the PLO and Jordan will have to "reassess" their positions, see what went wrong, and how it could be corrected. The king also dismissed "ridiculous" suggestions that the United States pressured Britain to cancel the talks.

In other reaction to the cancellation of the UK-joint delegation talks, the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) viewed the British decision as a "natural result of the policy of capitulation and humiliation adopted by Yasir 'Arafat and his deviationist clique," SANA reported. A Riyadh radio commentary maintained that Britain's justifications for cancelling the meeting were "not convincing," claiming that the British decision stemmed from "Zionist" and U.S. pressure. The radio said it is "unreasonable" to ask the Palestinians to recognize Israel while the latter refuses to recognize Palestinian rights. A station commentary carried by Damascus radio said the British move is a "slap in the face" for 'Arafat's policy as manifested in the Amman agreement. The Egyptian newspaper *AL-AKHBAR* said the British decision is a "blow" to moderate Palestinians seeking peace in the Middle East, MENA reported.

In other developments concerning the PLO, WAKH cited the UAE paper *AL-BAYAN*'s report that the PLO has decided to transfer its headquarters to Baghdad and that this decision will be announced no later than November. Nevertheless, PLO Executive Committee member 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad "categorically denied" reports that the PLO intends to move its headquarters from Tunis, in remarks reported by the Jordanian newspaper *SAWT AL-SHA'B*. A PLO security official in Tunis denied reports of an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by a foreigner driving a booby-trapped car, KUNA noted. 'Arafat addressed a "massive" pro-PLO demonstration in Khartoum, SUNA reported, condemning U.S. and British policies and asserting that the PLO will continue the armed struggle.

Israel-Jordan

Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres believes that Jordan's abstention in the vote on disqualifying Israel's accreditation to the United Nations and its condemnation of the Larnaca murders signifies a change in the Kingdom's position toward Israel, Jerusalem radio reported.

Aftermath of Achille Lauro Affair, Israeli Raid

Egyptian President Husni Mubarak is demanding a U.S. apology for the interception of the Egyptian airliner, *AL-AHRAM* reported. The Egyptian Press Association Board has called for a "reassessment" of relations with Israel and the United States, according to a report in *AL-AHRAM*.

Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali met his Italian counterpart Bettino Craxi in Rome and expressed appreciation for Italy's condemnation of Israel's air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, AFP disclosed. Mzali also said he "unreservedly" backed Italy's handling of the *Achille Lauro* hijacking. Italian authorities confirmed that they have issued warrants for the arrest of three more suspects in connection with the *Achille Lauro* hijacking, AFP noted.

Lebanon

Representatives of the Lebanese Forces, the Amal Movement, and the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) signed an agreement in Damascus aimed at ending the civil war, according to PSP sources cited by AFP. The accord is thought to be similar to the recent Syrian-sponsored peace agreement for Tripoli and it will be finalized during President Amin al-Jumayyil's talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad later this week, the agency added.

Inter-Arab Affairs

An extraordinary Arab summit which may decide on Egypt's reinstatement into the Arab League will be held in Rabat "in the near future," Paris radio reported.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 200 16 October 1985

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Arab League to Meet in Rabat in 'Near Future' *[Paris]* .... A 1
'Text' of PLO Statement on Canceled UK Meeting *[Voice of PLO]* .... A 1
    Qaddumi Comments *[KUNA]* .... A 1
    Khalid Al-Hasan Comments *[KUNA]* .... A 1
    WAFA Editor Comments *[INA]* .... A 2
    Leaders Meet in Amman *[Baghdad]* .... A 2
PNSF Issues Statement on Cancellation of UK Meeting *[SANA]* .... A 2
PLO Official Denies Attempt Made on 'Arafat's Life *[KUNA]* .... A 2
Official Denies PLO To Transfer Headquarters *[Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B 15 Oct]* .... A 3
    PLO To Move to Iraq *[WAKH]* .... A 3
Spokesman Denies PLO To Move Military Headquarters *[Voice of PLO]* .... A 3
PLO, Mauritius To Establish 'Diplomatic Relations' *[Aden Voice of Palestine]* .... A 3
Arab Group To 'Discredit' Israel UN Membership *[KUNA]* .... A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

UK Cancellation of Palestinain Meeting Viewed *[AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ 15 Oct]* .... C 1
Information Minister Receives Jordanian Counterpart .... C 1

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister on U.S. Policy, USSR Relations .... C 1

OMAN

Minister on GCC Security, Relations with USSR *['UMAN 12 Oct]* .... C 2

QATAR

Eritrean Official Arrives, Makes Statement .... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

British Armed Forces Minister Arrives on Visit .... C 3
    Meets National Guard Official .... C 3
    Departs 15 Oct .... C 3
Press Views Cancelled UK-Palestinian Meeting .... C 3

UAE

UAE President Begins Private Visit to Europe .... C 4
Defense Minister Receives Iran's Besharati .... C 4
Papers View UK-Palestinian Meeting Cancellation .... C 4

PDRY

YSP Chairman Addresses Third Party Congress .... C 4
    Opens Congress .... C 4

  - Second Session Procedings ..... C 6
  - Third Session ..... C 7
  - Fourth Session ..... C 7
  - Fifth Session Reported ..... C 8

YAR

- British Armed Forces Minister Arrives in Sanaa ..... C 8

EGYPT

- Mubarak Reportedly To Answer Reagan's Message ..... D 1
- Mubarak Demands U.S. Apology to Egyptian People *[AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL 15 Oct]* ..... D 1
- 'Responsible Source' Views White House Statement ..... D 2
- Grand Shaykh Urges Condemnation of U.S. Act ..... D 2
- Imam, Organizations Condemn U.S. 'Attack' *[AL-AHRAM International 16 Oct]* ..... D 2
- Journalists Urge Reassessment of U.S. Ties *[AL-AHRAM International 16 Oct]* ..... D 2
- 6th Fleet Reportedly Jammed Plane's Radio *[AL-AHRAM International 16 Oct]* ..... D 3
- Mubarak Decorates Crew of 'Intercepted' Airliner ..... D 3
- Mubarak Meets with Opposition Party Leaders ..... D 3
  - Threat To Withdraw U.S. Facilities *[KUNA]* ..... D 3
- 'Intercepted' Plane Captain Comments on Incident ..... D 4
- University President Sends Cable to U.S.Envoy ..... D 5
- Universities Condemn U.S. Act, Support Mubarak ..... D 5
- Rushdi Rejects Demonstrations as Undemocratic ..... D 5
- AL-AHRAM on Reagan Statement Regarding Hijack *[15 Oct]* ..... D 5
- UK Decision 'Blow' To Moderate Palestinians ..... D 6
- Foreign Minister Meets With Palestinian Delegation ..... D 6
- Opposition Parties Condemn Israeli Raid *[AL-SHA'B 8 Oct]* ..... D 6
- Visiting Sudanese Prime Minister Holds News Conference ..... D 7
  - Daf'allah Departs ..... D 8

IRAQ

- Communique Issued on 15 Oct Maritime Strike ..... E 1
- 'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad, Meets With 'Aziz ..... E 1
  - Meets With Saddam ..... E 1
- Kuwaiti Paper Interviews Defense Minister *[ARAB TIMES 14 Oct]* ..... E 1
- Sudan Chief of Staff Meets Saddam, Conveys Message ..... E 5
  - Meets With 'Izzat Ibrahim ..... E 5
- Vice President Meets Gambia's Jawara in New York ..... E 5
- Trade Minister 'Ali Leaves for Czechoslovakia ..... E 5
- Correction to 11-12 Oct Communique, Navy Attack ..... E 5

JORDAN

- King Husayn Interviewed on UK Talks Cancellation ..... F 1
  - AL-RA'Y Analyzes King's Remarks *[16 Oct]* ..... F 1
- Prince Hasan Addresses 'Oil for Peace' Conference ..... F 2
- PRC Delegation Meets With Crown Prince Hasan ..... F 2
  - With Acting Foreign Minister ..... F 2
  - With Court Minister Abu 'Awdah ..... F 3
- Sultan of Brunei Meets With Prince Hasan, Departs ..... F 3
- Al-Majali Leaves London for UNESCO Conference ..... F 3
- Information Minister Leaves for Bahrain ..... F 3
- Brazilian Ship Loads Iraqi Oil in Aqaba *[JORDAN TIMES 12 Oct]* ..... F 3
- U.S. Stand on PLO Response to Israeli Extremism *[AL-DUSTUR 15 Oct]* ..... F 3
- AL-DUSTUR on Interception of Egyptian Plane *[13 Oct]* ..... F 4

LEBANON

- Militias Sign Accord in Damascus To End Fighting *[AFP]* .... G 1
- Lebanese-Syrian Summit To Be Held 18, 19 Oct *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 1
- Birri Replies to Sham'un Sectarianism Remarks .... G 1
- Sniping in Beirut; Israeli Flights Over Al-Biqa' *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 1
- Gunmen Steal British Ambassador's Car *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 1
- Car-bomb Attack Foiled; No Casualities *[Voice of Hope]* .... G 1
- French Observers Commander Denies Withdrawal Plans *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 2
- Iranian Charge Denounces Kidnapping Operations .... G 2
- 500 Amal Members To Be Trained in Al-Biqa' *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 2
- Lebanese Forces Official Makes Speech in Juniyah *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 2

SYRIA

- Body Found Off Tartus Taken to Damascus Hospital *[Monte Carlo]* .... H 1
- Khaddam, Lebanese Discuss National Reconciliation .... H 1
- Reportage on Visit by Soviet Friendship Delegation .... H 1
  - Ba'th Leader Receives .... H 1
  - Ba'th Member Receives .... H 1
  - Al-Na'ib Receives .... H 1
  - Speech Rally Held .... H 2
  - Qaddur Receives .... H 2
  - Assembly Speaker Receives .... H 2
- SANA Cites UNDOF Statement on Israeli Plane Incident .... H 2
- Hafiz al-Asad Receives Saudi Envoy, Message .... H 3
- Al-Asad Receives UAE Petroleum Minister 15 Oct .... H 3
  - Received by Al-Durubi .... H 3
- Council of Ministers Discusses Political Developments .... H 3
- Kuwaiti Paper Notes 'Dispute' With Iran *[AL-RA'Y AL-'Amm 10 Oct]* .... H 3
- Al-Ahmar Receives PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum .... H 3
- Media Comments on Cancellation of London Meeting .... H 4
  - Radio Comments .... H 4
  - AL-BA'TH Comments .... H 4
- AL-BA'TH Analyzes Egyptian 'Popular Uprising' .... H 5

ISRAEL

- Peres Notes Change in Husayn Positions .... I 1
  - Calls Husayn 'Responsible Leader' .... I 1
- Peres: 'Concrete' Talks on Links With Poland .... I 1
- Peres 'Apparently' Met Top Arab Leader 11 Days Ago *[HA'ARETZ 16 Oct]* .... I 1
- Peres Plan Outlined; Shamir Says 'Not New' *[HADASHOT 15 Oct]* .... I 1
  - Likud Knesset Members Rap Plan .... I 2
  - Sharon on Peres Plan .... I 2
- Deputy Chief of Staff Shomron on Fighting Terror *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 10 Oct]* .... I 2
- Forensic Examination Results Handed Over to Egypt .... I 5
- Contacts Begun For Renewed Ties With Ivory Coast *[MA'ARIV 15 Oct]* .... I 5
- Costa Rican President Arrives on Official Visit *[EFE]* .... I 5
  - Confers With Peres .... I 6
  - Addresses Knesset Session .... I 6
  - Supports Fights Against Terrorism .... I 6
- Moda'i Returns From Far East, Speaks on Relations .... I 6
- September Consumer Price Index Figures Released .... I 7
  - Moda'i on Index, Future Plans .... I 7
- Terrorist Acts Inside Green Line Increasing .... I 7
- IDF Kills Two Terrorists in Southern Lebanon .... I 8
- Administrative Detainees Stage Hunger Strike .... I 8
- Knesset Partially Lifts Progressive List MK's Immunity .... I 8
- New Space Station in Judaean Hills Inaugurated .... I 8

POST Editorial on Changing Attitudes Toward PLO *[15 Oct]* .... I 8

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU Official Says Secretariat To Be Reorganized *[PANA]* .... P 1
OAU Calls on South Africa To Release Mandela *[Addis Ababa]* .... P 1
ECOWAS Official Calls for Monetary Union *[PANA]* .... P 1

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

People's Congress Delegation Leaves for PRC .... Q 1
Terrorism Combatted by Killing Americans, Zionists .... Q 1
Egyptian Statement Shows Collusion in Interception .... Q 2

MOROCCO

Trial of 28 'Opponents of Regime' Begins *[APS]* .... Q 2

SUDAN

U.S. Flag Burned at Pro-'Arafat Demonstration *[AFP]* .... Q 2
    Memo to Reagan Read .... Q 3
    'Arafat Addresses Rally .... Q 4
TMC's Fadl Says Rally Will Not Affect U.S. Ties .... Q 4
March in Support of 'Palestine' Canceled 14 Oct .... Q 4
PLO's 'Arafat Concludes Visit, Departs 15 Oct .... Q 4
    Views Hijack, U.S. 'Piracy' *[MENA]* .... Q 4
    Further on Press Conference .... Q 5
    Confers With Soviet Envoy .... Q 5
    Makes Predeparture Statement .... Q 5
TMC's Fadl, U.S. Ambassador View 'Good' Relations .... Q 6
Chief of Staff Returns From Baghdad 15 Oct .... Q 6
Foreign Minister Comments on Egypt, Arab Unity *[MENA]* .... Q 6
Prime Minister Views Integration, Other Issues *[QNA]* .... Q 6
Prime Minister Addresses Sudanese UN Mission .... Q 7
Former Security Officers Ordered Released *[AFP]* .... Q 7
SPLA's Garang Reportedly Agrees to Dialogue .... Q 7
    [Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ 15 Oct]
SPLA Leader Congratulates Successful Fighters *[Radio SPLA]* .... Q 7
SPLA Reports Raid on Government Troops 8 Oct *[Radio SPLA]* .... Q 7

TUNISIA

Algeria's Bendjedid Ends Visit 10 Oct *[APS]* .... Q 8
Al-Qadhdhafi Visit to Moscow Seen as Failure .... Q 8
Prime Minister Visits, Holds Talks in Italy *[cross-reference]* .... Q 8

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Leader Warns Against Ties With Morocco *[Paris]* .... Q 8

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

International South Africa Solidarity Conference Held .... R 1
    Mengistu Opening Speech .... R 1
    Mengistu Meets Visitors .... R 1
    Foreign Delegates Speak .... R 1

Conclusion, Results Noted .... R 2

TANZANIA

Abdul Wakil Elected President of Zanzibar .... R 2

UGANDA

Defense Minister Gives Press Conference on Conflict .... R 3
Nairobi Paper's Report *[DAILY NATION 15 Oct]* .... R 4
Justice Minister Addresses UN General Assembly .... R 5

CENTRAL AFRICA

BURUNDI

Chad Envoy on Possible Al-Qadhdhafi-Habre Meeting *[PANA]* .... S 1

CHAD

Goukouni Interviewed on 'Abortive Coup' in GUNT *[Radio Bardai]* .... S 1
French, Italian Citizens Awaiting Trial Expelled *[AFP]* .... S 2

GABON

OAU'S Oumarou Interviewed on Current Frontline Tour .... S 2

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Libyan Official Brings Al-Qadhdhafi Messages .... T 1

BURKINA FASO

Internal Minister on Border Dispute, ICJ .... T 1
Radio Views Article on Houphouet's 'Maneuvers' .... T 1

GHANA

Foreign Secretary Defends PNDC Integrity, Policies .... T 1
PNDC's Annan Leaves for Commonwealth Meeting .... T 2
Tribal Clashes Leave 16 Dead, Curfew Imposed .... T 2

LIBERIA

Further Reportage on 15 Oct Elections .... T 2
Doe Addresses Nation .... T 2
LAP Leader Charges Manipulation *[AFP]* .... T 3
Separate Booths Protested .... T 3

MALI

Traore Receives Sankara Envoy, Message .... T 3
French Ambassador Delivers Mitterrand Message .... T 4
Traore Receives Algerian Ambassador, Message .... T 4
Traore, Kuwaiti Envoy Discuss Development .... T 4
National Assembly Speaker Meets DPRK, GDR Envoys .... T 4
25th Anniversary of Relations With USSR Noted .... T 4

NIGER

- Kountche Announces Death Sentence for Embezzlement *[AFP]* ..... T 5

NIGERIA

- CONCORD on President's Anticipation of Oil Slump ..... T 5
- Commentary on Oil Subsidy Removal as IMF Condition ..... T 5
- Commentary Views IMF Trade Liberalization ..... T 6
- VOICE Says Border Reopening To Enhance Image ..... T 6

SENEGAL

- Burkinabe Minister Meets With Diouf, Comments ..... T 6
- PANA Analyzes Significance of 'Arafat Visit ..... T 7

TOGO

- Eyadema Receives Beninese Minister of Interior ..... T 7

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

- Defense Ministry Says RSA Bombs Mavinga 15 Oct ..... U 1
- FAPLA Kills 131 UNITA 'Bandits' in Mavinga ..... U 1
- Energy Minister Visits Canada for Talks ..... U 1
- Trade Minister Departs for CEMA Meeting in CSSR ..... U 1

LESOTHO

- RSA Replies to Protest Over Bazooka Attack ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

- Machel Congratulates Kim Il-song on Anniversary ..... U 1
- Inhambane Commander on Success Against 'Bandits' ..... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

- P.W. Botha Criticizes Planned Talks With ANC Youth ..... U 2
  - Students To Meet ..... U 2
- Further on Scheduled 18 Oct Moloise Execution ..... U 2
  - ANC Appeals for Stay *[Umtata]* ..... U 2
  - Execution Termed 'Murder' *[Umtata]* ..... U 2
  - SACC: Decision 'Regrettable' ..... U 3
- Trial of Alleged ANC Members Opens in Estcourt *[Umtata]* ..... U 3
- Pik Botha Says Race Law Concept Not Ill-Conceived ..... U 3
- Slabbert Interviewed on ANC-PFP Talks ..... U 3
- Slabbert Says Whites Should Talk To Other Races ..... U 5
  - Further Comments ..... U 6
- Viljoen Says SADF Frustrated USSR in Namibia ..... U 6
- NRP's Sutton Rejects Mandela Release, Convention ..... U 6
- Police Report Unrest Situation, Arson, Arrests ..... U 7
  - 15 Oct Evening Report ..... U 7
  - 16 Oct Morning Report ..... U 7
  - UDF Member Reportedly Arrested ..... U 8
  - UDF Condemns Arrest ..... U 8
  - Vigilante Groups Formed in Ciskei ..... U 8
  - Vigilantes Claim Cape UDF Fire ..... U 8

Policeman Suspended ..... U 8
Police Cordon Off Funeral ..... U 9
108 Arrested at Ndondo Funeral ..... U 9
Journalists Society President Criticizes Le Grange ..... U 9
UWC Rector Calls on Students To End Boycott ..... U 10
Commentary Praises Israeli Approach to Terrorism ..... U 10
Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency ..... U 10

SWAZILAND

Bhekimpi Departs for Commonwealth Conference ..... U 12

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Continues Visit to Latin American Countries *[cross-reference]* ..... U 12

Arab League to Meet in Rabat in 'Near Future'

LD151852 Paris Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 15 Oct 85

["Exclusive report"]

[Text] In the near future an extraordinary Arab League summit will be held in Rabat. The summit may decide on Egypt's reinstatement into the Arab League. Egypt was expelled the day after the Camp David agreements were signed.

'Text' of PLO Statement on Canceled UK Meeting

JN151714 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1603 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Brothers: In a statement issued today, the PLO expressed its deep regret over the British foreign secretary's decision not to meet with the Palestinian-Jordanian joint delegation. The statement stresses the PLO's rejection of erroneous interpretations made by the British foreign secretary — interpretations that further complicate the situation in the Middle East and have a negative effect on the international situation in general. The following is the text of the PLO statement:

The PLO regrets the British foreign secretary's decision not to meet with the Palestinian-Jordanian joint delegation. The PLO is anxious to explain that the formula presented on the proposed statement by the British side was not identical to the text of the British prime minister's statement made in Aqaba on 20 September 1985. The PLO believes that this formula does not conform with the text of the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement. Furthermore, the British side rejected the participation of the PLO office director in London [in the meeting].

Such a stand means that the meeting would not be a meeting with the PLO, but with members of the PLO as private individuals. The Palestinian side's stand was based on its consistent view of rejecting an agreement to issue a statement in such a form at a time when the objective of the meeting was defined as explaining the Palestinian-Jordanian joint agreement and aspects of political action in the international arena in order to reach a just and permanent peace that guarantees the Palestinian people's national and inalienable rights.

The PLO had earlier expressed satisfaction with British Prime Minsiter Mrs Margaret Thatcher's decision to receive a joint delegation, considering this decision a positive step by the British Government toward the PLO and a move toward an international conference.

Therefore, we stress our rejection of the erroneous interpretations made by the British foreign secretary — interpretations that further complicate the situation in the Middle East and have a negative effect on the international situation in general. We wonder about the objective of the attempt to impose preconditions or what is described as a seeking a show of good faith by our side at a time when we see that the Israeli side, supported by the United States, is escalating its aggression and terrorism against the Palestinian people in a brutal manner and hardening its intransigence on denying the Palestinian people's rights. Pressure must be exerted on these sides by all international parties which are concerned about achieving justice and peace.

The escalation of propaganda and political onslaught by the United States and the Israeli Government, as well as Israel's military aggression and the air piracy that accompanied this onslaught against the PLO and its clear and defined political action which is based on firm grounds, prove the determination of the United States and Israel to stike at all efforts and opportunities for achieving a just and permanent peace. They also prove the soundness, clarity, and firmness of the Palestinian stand expressed by the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Qaddumi Comments

LD151453 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 15 Oct (KUNA) — Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the PLO, in an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS* published today said that the British position is subservient to and will never deviate from the American position.

Qaddumi was thus commenting on the British decision not to meet with the two Palestinian members of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that is now visiting the British capital. Qaddumi added: "Anyway, we have not held out much hope at all for the British position."

Khalid Al-Hasan Comments

LD151612 Kuwait KUNA Arabic 1530 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, 15 Oct (KUNA) — Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan today accused the British Government of "committing four political errors in its dealings with the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation."

In a statement to KUNA here, Khalid al-Hasan said that the first error was when the British Government "incorrectly imagined that the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation's mission was to hold negotiations aimed at achieving a political solution when the delegation's mission was, in fact, no more than to explain the contents of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the concept of peace as seen by the Jordanians and Palestinians in accordance with this agreement which delineates their political move in this regard."

The second error, he said "lay in the proposed British text of the joint statement which touches on the principles for negotiations prior to actually sitting down at the negotiating table."

As for the third error, he said it "lay in the British side's insistence that members of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation sign the joint statement prior to the beginning of talks. The British insisted that the statement be announced by the Arab delegation alone and not by the British and Arab delegations together."

The fourth error, he said "lay in the British side's insistence on not allowing the PLO representative in London, Faysal 'Uwaydah, to attend the negotiations — a matter which shows that the British Government does not want to talk with the PLO but with a person from the PLO on the pretext that they, as the British side put it, believe in peace and stand against terrorism."

WAFA Editor Comments

JN152022 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Amman, 15 Oct (INA) — The political editor of the Palestinian news agency, WAFA, has expressed regret and disappointment over Britain's foiling of the meeting scheduled to take place between the British foreign secretary and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. In a commentary distributed here today, the political editor said that in the beginning the Palestinians had thought that the British stand announced by Thatcher last month was based on courage that would move British policy outside the framework of Zionist-U.S. pressure that obstructs Jordanian-Palestinian action and onto positive grounds that would put the United Kingdom in a position ahead of United Sttates in dealing with the Palestinian people, their rights, and representatives.

The WAFA political editor added: Perhaps our optimism was greater than it should have been when we expected Thatcher's government to have such brave, positive motives. He added that this excessive optimism is not in fact the cause of our regret and disappointment, but rather the devious manner which the British Government used to foil the meeting at the last moment.

The political editor noted that Thatcher could have stood up in London to announce that she could not abide by what she announced in Aqaba at the end of her visit to Jordan. She could also have explained that her government is incapable of confronting Zionist and U.S. pressure or that her policy cannot be separated from the Zionist U.S. line which bans meetings with the PLO. In fact, such an announcement and explanation would have shown Britian as it really is. The political editor said that Thatcher's government did not do this, but presented a document to the delegation for its signature even before beginning the dialogue. The document contained the same U.S.-Zionist conditions which Washington has always announced in talks with it.

The political editor added: Perhaps Britain realizes the extent of the deal or maybe it did not expect such a deal. By presenting its conditions, Britain was responding to Zionist-U.S pressure and repaying a bill. The British response and payment of its bill was in the form of a play, the goal of which was to harm the PLO.

The WAFA political editor concluded his comment: Our disappointment was great, not because of over-optimism but because Britain resorted to a mean play to repay its bill at our expense.

Leaders Meet in Amman

JN151953 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Palestinian leaders in Amman held a meeting today to discuss developments in the region, particularly the British stand on meeting the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation. The meeting included PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian forces Khalil al-Wazir, PLO Executive Committee members 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya and 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, and a number of other Palestinian leaders.

The conferees discussed the results of the meeting between Khalil al-Wazir and Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i as well as the meeting between Al-Rifa'i and Shaykh al-Sa'ih. The conferees affirmed their concern about bolstering coordination and cooperation with Jordan in light of well-known Palestinian principles, adherence to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, and affirmation of the call to hold an international conference with the participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, to achieve a comprehensive and just peace. The conferees also reviewed the PLO's official statement on the British stand issued in Amman today.

PNSF Issues Statement on Cancellation of UK Meeting

JN151500 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1355 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 15 Oct (SANA) — The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] has asserted that Britain's decision not to meet two Palestinians is a new blow to those panting after imperialist, U.S., and capitulationist solutions. In a statement issued here today, the PNSF considered the British decision a natural result of the policy of capitulation and humiliation adopted by Yasir 'Arafat and his deviationist clique.

Commenting on the British decision, the statement said that ever since the leadership of the deviationist Palestinian right-wing chose its capitulationist course and began to make concessions in preparation for joining the capitulationist U.S. settlement on the basis of the Camp David accords, the Reagan plan, and the Amman agreement, and ever since the policy of relinquishing the Palestinian cause in line with the reactionary schemes began, this leadership was expected to reach this humiliating result.

The statement added that what happened in London is a natural result for these policies and losing wagers which led the PLO to its current state of fragmentation and division and severely harmed the Palestinian national struggle, as well as the reputation of our people and cause.

At the conclusion of its statement, the PNSF stressed the necessity of toppling all capitulationist policies and humiliating deals, affirming our people's ability to foil all schemes aimed at the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian Arab people's rights. It called on all Arab national and progressive forces to assume their historic responsibilities and adopt all steps capable of confronting the dangers to our Arab nation.

PLO Official Denies Attempt Made on 'Arafat's Life

LD151614 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, 15 Oct (KUNA) — Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, the official in charge of the unified security of the Palestine revolution, denied here today reports of an abortive attempt in Tunisia on the life of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir

'Arafat by a foreigner driving a booby-trapped car.

'Abd al-Hamid told KUNA that the purpose behind spreading such news was only to create confusion.

The Tunisian opposition paper *AL-RA'Y* said today that "there have been persistent reports about an attempt to assassinate 'Arafat and an arrest of the foreigner entrusted with the task of driving the booby-trapped car before he could carry it out."

Official Denies PLO To Transfer Headquarters

JN150905 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 15 Oct 85 p 16

[By Tawfiq 'Abid]

[Excerpt] Amman —'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, PLO Executive Committee member and secretary general of the Arab Liberation Front, has categorically denied recent reports about transferring the PLO headquarters from Tunisia to Baghdad, Cairo, or Algiers. Speaking to *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, Ahmad said that the time to talk about this subject has not yet come, affirming that recent visits by some Arab officials to Tunis were aimed at declaring their solidarity with Tunisian and Palestinian officials following the Zionist raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia, and have no connection whatsoever with transferring the headquarters to this or that Arab state.

Ahmad said that the Palestinian leadership will hold an expanded meeting within the next few days to discuss developments that followed the raid and the U.S. Air Force hijacking of the Egyptian plane. The question of transferring the PLO headquarters will not be on the agenda, he added.

Ahmad noted that current contacts are taking place with three Arab governments; namely, Jordan, Iraq, and Tunisia, to hold a meeting of Palestinian leaders who are able to make decisions on the level of the recent serious developments. The meeting will be presided over by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. We are awaiting the results of these contacts in order to hold the meeting in an appropriate place and without causing any hard feelings to anyone.

Ahmad pointed out that by intercepting the Egyptian plane and forcing it to land at a NATO base in Italy, the United States has placed before the PLO new developments and a hurricane that will negatively affect many sides. The results of this action will have far-reaching consequences in our region as well as in other world regions. This U.S. policy cannot be countered by dialogue or logic but by using the same means, he added. Ahmad said that without this means —force —our region will continue to be exposed to threats by the powers of Israel and the United States. This will affect the future and progress of our region, Ahmad added. He noted that the challenge of the United States and Israel is not directed at the PLO, which has never denied its hostility to both, but is a challenge to all those who wagered on a positive, reasonable U.S. role in the region.

PLO To Move to Iraq

GF160746 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0715 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Dubayy, 16 Oct (WAKH) — Press reports here indicate today that the PLO leadership has adopted a secret decision pertaining to moving its headquarters to Baghdad instead of Tunisia and Jordan.

Citing Palestinian sources, the UAE newspaper *AL-BAYAN* noted that the official decision to this effect will be issued no later than next month. One of the Fatah leaders, Salah Khalaf, stated recently that a decision was adopted dealing with transferring the Palestinian forces to Iraq.

Spokesman Denies PLO To Move Military Headquarters

JN111914 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] A Palestinian spokesman has denied press reports that the PLO will move its military headquarters from the YAR to Iraq. The Palestinian spokesman said that these reports broadcast by the enemy radio are part of Israeli propaganda preceding a hostile scheme which the enemy intends to implement and which will soon be disclosed.

PLO, Mauritius To Establish 'Diplomatic Relations'

GF112014 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] An agreement has been reached between the PLO and the Government of Mauritius to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. This was announced in a statement issued by the PLO in Tunis.

Arab Group To 'Discredit' Israel UN Membership

LD151035 Kuwait KUNA in English 0855 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, Oct 15 (KUNA) — In a first collective move, Arab countries will be discrediting this week Israel's participation in the General Assembly.

Kuwait, the current chairman of the Arab Group, presented to the General Assembly Monday afternoon a proposed amendment to the U.N. list of countries that have credentials to participate in the Assembly.

The proposed amenment, signed by 18 Arab countries, is expected to be put to a vote in the Assembly next Wednesday, Arab sources said.

The sources explained that since the matter is a procedural one, it needs to be adopted by a simple majority of those present and voting.

Some Arab sources did not expect the Assembly to adopt the amendment but said it is still important to bring up the issue year after year.

They pointed to the accumulative effect of such a move and said that the same technique was used for years with South Africa until the Assembly rejected the credentials of the apartheid country and prohibited it from participating in the Assembly.

The sources even said that a Scandinavian country, Sweden, is expected to lead the objection to the Arab move.

Kuwait's Ambassador Muhammad Abu al-Hasan told KUNA the Arab Group is "hoping that its position will help change the positions of countries which were reluctant in the past (to discredit Israel) especially in the light of the new series of Israeli aggressions, the last of which is its raid on Tunisia."

Iraq had in the past proposed such an amendment, then Iran did the same for several years. But this is the first time, the Arabs are moving together on the issue.

Qatar's ambassador, Hamad al-Kuwari, whose country was the chairman of the Arab Group last month when the Group decided to take the initiative, told KUNA, the Arab move "in itself, shows that there is a new spirit of solidarity and joint Arab work in the General Assembly."

Al-Kuwari said the success on the issue "is not by merely getting votes but by informing the world about Israel's disregard of the General Assembly and its rejection to recognize the Assembly's resolutions."

BAHRAIN

UK Cancellation of Palestinain Meeting Viewed

GF151121 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 15 Oct 85 pp 1, 6

[Untitled editorial]

[Excerpts] The stand taken by Britain yesterday in refusing to receive the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation because the two Palestinian members of the delegation refused to sign a statement that entails a recognition of Israel and forfeiting "violence" is yet another link in the series of attempts by the West to humiliate the Arabs and to disregard the most elementary international norms and custom in dealing with them.

Such a stand from Britain is not at all surprising, for in recent years Europe has lost all ability to make an independent decision regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict, and its stands have become merely subservient to U.S. — and consequently Israeli — policy.

We believe that it is high time for the PLO to clearly declare that it washes itself of this settlement game and then reunify its ranks, for ultimately it will not be losing anything that it will regret.

Information Minister Receives Jordanian Counterpart

GF151712 Manama WAKH in English 1615 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Manama, 15 Oct (WAKH) — Bahraini Information Minister Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad met here today with his Jordanian counterpart Muhammad al-Khatib, currently visiting the island. During the meeting, Al-Mu'ayyad asserted Bahrain's keenness in promoting information cooperation between the two countries. "This cooperation comes within the wise policy of H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifah and H.M. King Husayn of Jordan," Al-Mu'ayyad added. The two sides affirmed the necessity of exchanging visits between officials.

The meeting was attended by Bahraini Information Under Secretary Shaykh Isa ibn Rashid al Khalifah and Jordanian Ambassador to Bahrain Amjad al-Majali. Earlier, Bahraini information minister and his Jordanian counterpart visited the information complex where they were received by directors of the administration at the ministry.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister on U.S. Policy, USSR Relations

LD160842 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Luxembourg, 16 Oct (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir has affirmed his country's anxiousness to insure the success of the forthcoming Arab summit conference and expressed his confidence in the possible restoration of Arab unanimity in the face of the challenges of the current stage.

Shaykh al-Jabir was speaking in an interview with the Arab press in Luxembourg where he headed the GCC delegation to the talks with the EEC countries.

He affirmed that it is imperative that Arab decision-making be independent and that the Arabs rely upon themselves in solving their problems without alignment with either the Eastern or Western camps.

Referring to the crisis in Arab-American relations following the recent Israeli Raid on Tunis, Shaykh al-Jabir said that "it is now evident that the talk about Israel's subservience to the United States has been overtaken by events as it has now become clear that it is the United States which is subservient to Israel because of the enormous pressure the Zionist Lobby exerts upon the various U.S. decision-making quarters."

"Immediately following the Israeli raid on Tunis and Washington's complete siding with Israel, the Arab foreign ministers in New York, and particularly those of the GCC member countries, made a move following their realization of Washington's stand by Israel's side and succeeded, through their pressure upon American officials, to bring about a change in the American attitude," he said.

Shaykh al-Jabir reiterated that we must not forget that self-reliance must become the basis for Arab action, pointing out that however advanced or strong the American friendship toward the Arabs might become, it will soon dissipate if it conflicts with the American-Israeli friendship."

Replying to a KUNA question regarding the likelihood of an escalation in the Soviet role in the Arab region following the recent American attitude toward the Israeli raid and the hijacking of the Egyptian plane, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir affirmed that the basic principle in dealing with the two giant countries must be the maintenance of balance and the safeguarding of the Arab interests and Arab rights before anything else.

As to the establishment of diplomatic relations between Moscow and Oman, Shaykh al-Jabir said "this falls within the framework of a balanced course which Kuwait has been advocating and epitomizing for many years."

Regarding the forthcoming Geneva summit conference between Reagan and Gorbachev, and what effect this might have upon the Middle East situation, the deputy Kuwaiti prime minister and foreign minister attempted to raise this matter during a meeting in New York with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who assured them that the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Iraqi-Iranian war will be among the most important topics on that summit's agenda.

Speaking on the Gulf War, Shaykh al-Jabir expressed his hope that the permanent UN Security Council member-countries will shoulder their responsibilities and force those refusing to negotiate or to secure a peaceful settlement to submit to all the means provided by the UN Charter to put an end to that tragedy.

He termed the general Arab situation "gloomy" because the inter-Arab conflicts have increased and deteriorated dangerously more than at any time past, adding "we have great faith, however, in this nation, and this makes us hopeful that the Arab summit conference will be held on schedule and will be attended by all heads of states since the holding of such a conference has become vital to overcome the difficulties and to contain the deterioration."

Replying to a question regarding the fate of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement following the renewed Israeli rejection of all attempts at a peaceful settlement, Shaykh al-Jabir said that "the agreement is a bilateral one between two Arab sides and is not a collective Arab initiative. We adhere to Arab unanimity and it was for this reason that the Casablanca Arab summit was held and it was decided to clear the Arab atmosphere so that unanimity and a unified decision-making would be restored."

Speaking on the situation in Lebanon, he said that "the Arab heart burns daily because of what is happening in that sister country. It pains us to see fighting continue for 10 whole years, robbing an entire generation of youth from enjoying childhood and to grow up amid the tribulations of fighting. We believe that peace can come only as a result of the endeavors of the rational Lebanese alone and nobody else."

Concluding, Shaykh al-Jabir spoke of the situation in Kuwait. He said that "thank god, Kuwait is well. It is a country strong in its faith and in its unity. It has chosen the hard road of democracy and will remain faithful to its choices and commitments and will preserve the sound course it has adopted avoiding all pitfalls, with God's help. It will continue to bolster the edifice of the aspired Arab future without waning within the framework of the GCC and our arab nation."

Shaykh al-Jabir made these statements on the eve of his return to Kuwait following a tour which took him to the Netherlands, where he paid an official visit and from where he went to New York where he represented Kuwait at the UN General Assembly opening, before arriving in Luxembourg to head the GCC delegation to the talks with the EEC member countries. The GCC-EEC talks focussed on important economic topics aimed at laying the foundation of a new system of exchange between the Gulf and European blocs.

OMAN

Minister on GCC Security, Relations with USSR

GF121821 Muscat 'UMAN in Arabic 12 Oct 85 p 1

[Interview with Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, by Humud Salim al-Siyabi and 'Abdallah ibn Shamrid at the United Nations in New York — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Is there an amended security agreement that will be submitted to the GCC summit conference in Muscat?

Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah: No, the matter is now greater than being just a security agreement. Previously the matter was on how to deal with the pursuit of criminals. The problem used to be how to extradite criminals from one GCC state to another. The essence of the previous agreement deals with criminals who are GCC nationals. However, it has now become clear from the incidents that took place in the Gulf that the criminals who tamper with and undermine security are not nationals of GCC states but are of other elements.

Now the matter has to be viewed from a different angle. Cooperation among GCC states, be it bilateral or collective, is designed to protect the security and common interests of citizens in the Gulf region, regardless of whether such cooperation takes place as part of a security agreement. It is a formality. The fact that no security agreement has been signed so far because of differences on some procedures and formalities has been superceded by the GCC countries. The search now is for more far-reaching matters. We hope that, God willing, the interior ministers will be able to submit to the GCC summit a plan that defines the bases on which joint cooperation can be founded.

Question: Following the announcement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Oman and the Soviet Union — and Oman is the second GCC state after Kuwait to establish such relations with the Soviet Union — is there any intention to initiate joint action to urge other GCC states to follow suite?

'Abdallah: Naturally, as I have said in the past, the decision of his majesty the sultan to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union stems from the conviction that there has been a change in Soviet foreign policy — at least in our area — and that such a change is important to establishing security and stability in the Gulf. Therefore, his majesty believes that it is in our interest to establish such relations. In this regard we believe — and we hope that the other fraternal states in the Gulf will also come to believe — in the expansion of the Gulf states' circle of relations with the world. However, the decision to establish such relations is the prerogative of each individual state and we do not interfere to bring about a discussion of such a matter by any state, for it is the internal affair of every state. It is a national [watani] decision adopted by a state. Other states have to decide what serves their own interests best.

QATAR

Eritrean Official Arrives, Makes Statement

GF150848 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2010 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Doha, 14 Oct (WAKH) — Osman Saleh Sabbe, executive committee chairman of the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF] — the unified organization, arrived in Doha yesterday accompanied by a delegation representing the front. The group will visit Qatar for several days within the framework of a tour of the GCC countries which has so far covered Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

Sabbe said that the goal of his visit to Qatar is to brief officials there on Arab and international developments regarding the Eritrean issue, in addition to the current military and political situations and the struggle of the Eritrean people to attain their legitimate rights — this struggle has so far lasted 24 years —

particularly after the achievement of the national unity among three Eritrean factions and their merger into the ELF.

Concluding, he expressed readiness to hold unconditional negotiations with Ethiopia through a unified Eritrean delegation to reach a just solution to the Eritrean issue, particularly as there are many Arab sides which are ready to play a mediation role in this regard.

SAUDI ARABIA

British Armed Forces Minister Arrives on Visit

GF131600 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] John Stanley, member of the British Parliament and minister of state for the armed forces, arrived in Riyadh this afternoon on several days' visit to the kingdom. He was received at the King Khalid International Airport by 'Uthman al-Humayd, assistant minister of defense and aviation for military affairs; Patrick Wright, British ambassador to the kingdom; the deputy chief of staff; commanders of the ground, air, naval, and air defense forces; and high-ranking armed forces officers.

Meets National Guard Official

GF141404 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1310 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Riyadh, 14 Oct (SPA) — 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjri, assistant deputy commander of the national guard, today received in his office at the national guard John Stanley, member of the British Parliament and minister of state for the armed forces, and the delegation accompanying him. The meeting was attended by General Muhammad al-'Amru, chief of the military organ at the National Guard, and Patrick Wright, British ambassador to the kingdom. During the meeting they discussed current events in the region, exchanged amicable remarks, and discussed the strong relations between the two countries.

The British minister asked the assistant deputy commander of the National Guard to convey the greetings of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard.

Departs 15 Oct

GF151516 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] His Highness Prince 'Abd al-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy defense and aviation minister and deputy inspector general, met at his office today with John Stanley, British minister of state for the armed forces and member of Parliament, and the delegation accompanying him. Patrick Wright, British ambassador to Saudi Arabia, attended. Friendly discussions were held on issues of interest to the defense ministries of the two countries.

The British minister left Jeddah for Sanaa this afternoon as part of his current tour of a number of region countries, after 3-days' official visit to the kingdom. He was seen off at the airport by Major General Salih Al-Sudays, commander of the western district; Patrick Wright, British ambassador to the kingdom; and a number of civil and military officials.

Press Views Cancelled UK-Palestinian Meeting

GF151033 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0750 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh 15 Oct (SPA) — *'UKAZ, AL-BILAD*, and *AL-YAWM* published editorials today on the cancellation of the meeting with the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation. *'UKAZ* said that this constitutes a sudden retraction of the British position which British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher promised during her recent tour of the Middle East region. The paper added that this constitutes a violation of the agreement reached by the EEC countries. The paper said that what is surprising is that the British retraction comes after continuous Israeli protests against the British Government's reception of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation. This implies that Britain gave in to U.S. or Zionist pressures; this position contravenes sovereignty, freedom, and independence of a superpower in adopting decisions.

Concluding, the paper called on Britain to review its sudden change in position in a way that will demonstrate its desire to boost peace efforts in the region and that will not justify U.S. and European launching of heinous campaigns against the PLO — such campaigns are designed to defame its prestige and its legitimate struggle to restore the legitimate and usurped rights of the Palestinian people.

AL-BILAD said that the British Government's evasion of holding a meeting with the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation followed Zionist pressure and a concentrated media campaign by the British papers and flagrantly financed by the Zionists. The paper stressed that despite all these pressures the right will remain no matter what the sacrifices. The paper asked about how Britain envisages terrorism: Is it in Tal al-Za'tar, Sabra, and Shatilla, in Hammam al-Shatt, or in the abominable crimes that are being committed daily by the Zionists against the Arab citizens who were evicted from their homes, whose homes were shelled and who lived in the open?

AL-YAWM said that the British bargaining, which calls on the Palestinians to abandon the gun in return for dialogue, was expected. The paper pointed out that even if the Thatcher government accepted the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue with Israel, Israel — the daughter of Britain — and the pro-Israeli members of the House of Commons, the friends of Israel in the Conservative Party, and the British Jews in general will not allow the Thatcher government to harm the history of the British-Israeli relations, which abounds with positions supportive of this abominable entity. The paper stressed that Britain's submission to extortion and threat is shameful. The paper said that this is a new lesson which the Arabs have to consider in the future.

UAE

UAE President Begins Private Visit to Europe

GF121601 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Oct (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan left here today for a private visit to Europe. He was seen off at the airport by Shaykh Humayd ibn Rashid Al Nu'aymi, Supreme Council member and ruler of 'Ajman, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the Armed Forces, and other officials.

Defense Minister Receives Iran's Besharati

GF121004 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid Al-Maktum received in his office this morning Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister 'ali Besharati, who is currently visiting the UAE. The audience was attended by the Iranian ambassador to the UAE, Mostafa Fumani Ha'eri.

Papers View UK-Palestinian Meeting Cancellation

[Editorial Report] Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic at 0705 GMT on 15 October carries a 700-word round up of reactions by UAE newspapers published on 15 October on Britain's refusal to hold talks with the Palestinian members of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation. The papers agreed that the solution to the Palestinian issue and the attainment of the Palestinian rights can come true only through counting on oneself and not depending on any foreign power, particularly Britain, which has proved to be unwilling to adopt a policy that contravenes the pro-Israeli U.S. policy.

AL-ITTIHAD expresses the belief that the visit of the joint delegation to London or anywhere falls within the framework of the implementation of the PLO-Jordanian agreement "where the two sides envision the agreement as a plan that could lead to a solution of the Palestinian issue and to establishing peace in the Middle East." Stressing that the meeting failed following the British decision that the delegation sign a declaration endorsing Israel's right to exist within permanent, secure, and recognized borders and to denounce violence, the paper stressed that this implies "an advance Palestinian recognition of Israel's right to exist on Palestinian territories and to abandon armed struggle. These are the only two cards in the hands of the Palestinian side with which it faces the fait accompli, which is Israeli existence backed by the United States and the Western countries in general."

Under the headline "Until When," *AL-KHALIJ* says that the British position serves its interests, its camp, and its alliances. Blaming those who exposed themselves to such a position, the paper says that there is nothing new in the British position and that there will be nothing new so long as rights are begged for.

AL-WAHDAH says that the cancellation of the meeting was not a surprise and that "the meeting itself was not a goal. It was merely a means to achieve a sublime goal, which is the separation between the U.S.-Zionist concept of peace and the European concept of peace." The paper terms the British logic as being "strange, because when Britain wants the Palestinians to abandon armed struggle, it demands the victim to abandon self-defense."

PDRY

YSP Chairman Addresses Third Party Congress

Opens Congress

GF120512 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1618 GMT 11 Oct 85

["Text" of speech by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, at the opening session of the YSP Third Congress in the Aden on 11 October — live or recorded]

[Text] Comrades, let us struggle in defense of the Yemeni revolution, in defense of the implementation of the 5-year plan, and in defense of the execution of Yemeni unity. [applause] Under this slogan, this great slogan, the Third YSP Congress convenes. Allow me, in the name of the revolution, and in the name of the YSP, to announce the opening sessions of the Third YSP Congress. [applause] On this occasion, [chanting], on this great occasion we pay tribute to the martyrs of the Yemeni revolution — who with their pure blood imbued on every valley and mountain and who sacrificed their lives to defend the freedom and the sovereignty of the Yemeni homeland — we stand in mourning for 1 minute.

Dear comrades, dear delegates of the YSP Third Congress, dear present comrades, brothers, and friends: Let us struggle in defense of the Yemeni revolution, in defense of the implementation of the 5-year plan, and in defense of attaining the Yemeni revolution. Under this slogan — which continues to guide our assiduous activity in the various fields of our revolutionary activities since the First YSP Congress that convened on 11 October 1972; and this very glorious slogan, under whose umbrella the extraordinary Second YSP Congress convened on 11 October 1980 — the Third YSP Congress convenes on this glorious day, 11 October 1985. I would like to welcome the comrades who represent the third party congress, the YSP. I also welcome dear friend George Habash, [applause] the secretary general of the PFLP, and the other guests.

Dear comrades, we are gathering here at this critical moment in the life of our revolution. Here we gather in this hall (?raising) the victorious banner of our party, the banner of scientific socialism, the spirit of genuine nationalism, and the principles of international prolitarianism. The attention of the strugglers of our YSP, the attention of our toiling masses in the various work sites, production, residence, and in sites of defense of the revolution and homeland is directed toward us. The attention of all the nationals and the honest people in and out of the homeland is concentrated on us. This includes the friends and supporters of our revolution who are optimistic about the steadfastness of our revolution and about the success of the strides we make to build the new life of our people. This matter increases our responsibility in this conference to hold the session to help reinforce the cornerstones of this progressive and revolutionary experience. We are definitely sure that the comrade delegates of this conference — who came from the factories, workshops, state farms, cooperatives, schools, and universities, in addition to those who work in the branches of the national economy, the social services, education, science, the armed forces units and the police, the state security department, and the popular masses from the (?new generation) of the party for the national and class struggle — want to attain the success in the revolutionary issues of the party. [chanting]

All those who came from the party organizations of the six republic provinces and from the ground, air, and naval armed forces will do their best to attain the success of the party in their class duties on the national and [word indistinct] levels. Our people and their friends follow the sessions of this conference — which enjoy their interest — and place on themselves the great responsibilities that [words indistinct] to solve with regard to our people and our working class and the toilers of our country.

Our congress constitutes a prominent historic event in the life of the people. While it is being held amid complex local, Arab, and international circumstances, it tangibly embodies our party's ability to surmount difficulties and hardships to carry out the duties and tasks in its role as an intellectual and political leader of the masses and as a vanguard of the struggle of the Yemeni working class. The enemies have wagered on the failure of this experiment. They wagered on many things. However, we foiled all their wagers: their first wagers and then their other wagers. Now, by convening our congress at its scheduled time we prove [applause and chants] once again that our party and people are stronger than all plots. [applause]

O comrades! The period of preparation for the third congress witnessed important economic and intellectual party activities in which thousands of workers — party members and nonparty members — participated. These activities expressed the masses' rallying around the party and their support for its policies and course. This in itself was clear genuine proof that our party is constantly becoming a genuine political force that serves all people. We take pride in our firm and close ties with the masses, the toiling masses. We take pride in all the magnificent national manifestations demonstrated by our people, this great people, within the framework of the congress' work. We take pride in the people's support for our part in all circumstances we experienced in leading the economic, social, and cultural transformations in the country. We cannot do anything without relying — in our struggle and actions — on the support and backing of the masses for the policies and course of our leader party, the YSP. [applause]

The past 5 years since the convening of the extraordinary Second YSP Congress have witnessed important national transformations which no one can deny. Tangible changes have occurred in the leadership, the life of the party, the internal life of the party structure, for the changes were in the interest of the toiling classes and sectors. Democracy in the party was entrenched, and scientific-socialist ideas became more widespread.

Moreover, there has been a tangible change in the democratic-popular character of power. The participation of the masses increased in political life. There are numerous instances of heroism by our people in work and in the defense of the homeland and in the protection of the citizens' security. We ask: Has all this happened without sacrifices, without suffering, and without difficulties? Of course not. The masses of our people and party [words indistinct]. Considerable sacrifices were made in a short time [words indistinct] the interests of our people. We shall defend our people's progressive achievements. We are confident, on the basis of what our people have proven in their rallying round the government, that the masses cannot forfeit the gains they have (?achieved). They will defend their achievements and gains and national aspirations. While the genuine successes constitute a source of pride and a source of inspiration for our hopes in the coming years, we must not hide the difficulties we faced or the shortcomings and mistakes we committed. Just as we disclose to our people the essence of such difficulties and admit shortcomings in our work, we also call for struggle to overcome such difficulties and shortcomings and to prevent their continuation in our work in the future.

Here truly lies the seriousness of our people's struggle for revolutionary change and the (?proposed) democratic renewal and for achieving the tasks facing them in building socialism in our homeland.

Our great aspirations can be transformed into reality when in practice all our activities are employed and all our efforts are dedicated to the achievement of these aspirations on the basis of the party's program, douments, the resolutions of its congresses, and the resolutions and activities of its leaderships, without bypassing stages or bypassing the circumstances and laws of historic development. At the same time, efforts must be made to continue to push forward the wheel of progress. In all our activities, views, and actions we must not forget for a single moment the lessons of past experience. We must not ignore the importance of struggle against all forms and manifestations of opportunism and the malaises of the old society. We must realize that our most important national and international duty lies in safeguarding the regime, the progressive regime of the PDRY, and in achieving the unity of our Yemeni homeland by peaceful means.

Dear comrades: [applause] The conflict between the revolution and the counterrevolution has not ceased and will not cease until the causes of the conflict end. Therefore, just because in the past we have succeeded in standing fast in the face of hostile activities and exposed numerous actions of sabotage and espionage, we must not forget this today as we assess our activities during the past 5 years and as we define the future activities of our party and state.

Hostile and wayward forces are still seeking to carry out new acts of sabotage. For this purpose there are camps, radios, and papers financed by the U.S. intelligence service and reactionary circles. There are means for political and ideological sabotage, misguiding, and propaganda. However, from a position of strength and great confidence in the people we affirm that we will not remain silent on any hostile actions directed against our people and country. [applause, chants]

Comrades! We have defined our central and strategic tasks in our party's program. In the course of defining the tasks assumed by the party, our actions and activities have in practice united the implementation of the task of strengthening the progressive regime in the southern part of the homeland and of strengthening its economic and cultural supports and its defense and security capabilities with the task of continuing the struggle to create conditions that will safeguard the reunification of our homeland on peaceful and democratic means.

In this we have expressed our love for our people and we have embodied our invincible will to bring about a unified and democratic Yemen. [applause] This is a noble task that requires the strengthening of all sincere peaceful struggle and efforts so that we can restore to our homeland its glory and achieve for our people a great dream of a free, unified, happy, and prosperous homeland.

Dear comrades, the Arab and international situation is very complex as a result of the reactionary and extremist policy of imperialist circles, and particularly U.S. imperialism. However, it is wrong to believe that the field has been left free for imperialist and reactionary quarters to do what they please. If in the course of their activities of aggression these quarters have achieved some results in some areas, this does mean that the peoples' struggle for liberation has abated or that the revolutionary forces have become lax. We have much evidence on what is now happening in occupied Palestine and southern Lebanon, and in what happened recently in Sudan, and earlier in what happened to Al-Sadat in Egypt and to the Haile Selassie regime in Ethiopia and to the Shah's regime in Iran and to the dictator Somoza of Nicaragua.

All this constitutes unequivocal evidence that the revolutionary forces cannot but ultimately triumph despite all difficulties and hardships. This proves that history does not proceed in favor of the imperialist and reactionary forces, and that the night of darkness on our planet will not last long for it is bound to end, and that all the peoples of the world — who love freedom and peace and socialism supported by a revolutionary will and by the solidarity of their allies and partners in struggle and the world revolutionary forces of liberation, foremost among which are the socialist countries led by the Soviet Union — will triumph. [applause]

Men and women comrades. While inaugurating our congress, we extend thanks to and appreciation for all the comrades who have made efforts and taken action to ensure the success of the intellectual, political, and organizational preparations for the Third YSP Congress. In particular, we express our warm greetings and deep appreciation to the families of the revolution martyrs and the party strugglers, who offered their lives for the victory of the party and the Yemeni revolution cause, for worker comrades, agriculture workers, cooperative peasants, and all country toilers who gave the congress great and magnificent works in the field of productivity. We extend plentiful thanks to the comrades from the intelligentsia — journalists, literalists, writers, artists, all inventors, and those working in the mass media and various brnaches of culture, arts, and literature who are fighting on the ideological front and who have devoted their minds to bring the congress up to the party status, as a leader, inspirator, and a guide for the masses in the revolution process. We also extend our warm greetings and deep appreciation for the comrade officer, NCO's, and soldiers of the armed forces, state security, popular police, and popular militia who are protecting the homeland and are bravely and honorably defending its sovereignty and are safeguarding citizens' security and stability. At the same time, we greet the students among our sons and daughters who are doubling their efforts to acquire knowledge and are contributing in various important activities devoted to the inauguration of the YSP Congress and to celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the glorious 14 October revolution. They are ready to perform their future duty of raising the revolution flag high and ever victorious. We greet all our mothers, sisters, and wives who are providing the suitable atmosphere for their husbands, brothers, sons, and sisters so that they carry on their revolutionary duties and national task in various work areas for the sake of the peoples progress, might, unity, and development.

We also express our deep greetings and appreciation for the comrade brothers and friends who are our strategic allies, our intellectual partners — classless brothers in the Arab and international revolutionary movement, and at the top is the CPSU. [applause] We assure them that their effective solidarity with our revolution has been a considerable support and backing to us against the imperialist and reactionary circles' plots. We will continue to be loyal to this solidarity; we will fulfill our internationalist duty of struggling against imperialism, and of backing all those who are struggling with us, whatever the costs will be. Comrades, let us not miss the opportunity to extend special greetings and appreciation for all the comrades who have contributed toward preparing the congress documents and toward the propaganda, organizational, administrative, and security preparations who have provided the appropriate atmosphere for the success of the process of full elections for party organizations, which were culminated today in the convocation of the Third YSP Congress. [applause]

Comrades, let us proceed hand-in-hand in order to ensure the success of the third congress of the glorious party — the YSP. Glory to the great Yemeni people! Progress and unity to the homeland! All glory to the YSP! Long life and victory for the ideas of the party, ideas of scientific socialism, and principles of internationalist proletariat! Thank you.

Second Session Procedings

GF121505 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Report by unidentified correspondent]

[Excerpts] Brother listeners, we greet you from the radio studios at Palestine Hall for International Conferences, where the YSP Third Congress will resume its meetings this evening.

Under the great slogan "Let us struggle to defend the Yemeni revolution, implement the 5-year plan, and achieve Yemeni unity" the YSP Third Congress held its second session this morning under the chairmanship of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. In today's morning session Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad submitted the first and second parts of the report of the YSP Central Committee to the congress. The two parts of the report included issues related to the consolidation of the party and the strengthening of its leadership role in society and the party's ideological work. The report referred to the issues to which the YSP should devote its attention in the coming period.

A greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee was read during the congress' morning session. The message paid tribute to the successes achieved by the PDRY at various levels under the YSP leadership and asserted that the YSP's anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist, and antireactionary line is highly valued by the world's progressive forces. The CPSU's message also asserted that the Soviet communists highly value the YSP's policy in developing the friendship and close relations between the two friendly countries. The message affirmed that the CPSU will continue to work toward strengthening the fraternal friendship between the two parties, states, and friendly peoples.

The congress also received greetings messages from the Lebanese Communist Party, the Tunisian Communist Party, the Syrian Communist Party, the Iraqi Communist Party, the Palestinian Communist Party, the Jordanian Communist party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria, PFLP Secretary General George Habash, Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, the secretary of the command of the Fatah uprising Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, the Vanguards of the Palestinian People's Liberation War, and Fatah Central Committee Secretary Faruq Qaddumi.

The congress addressed a greetings message to the USSR on the 68th anniversary of the great October Revolution and the 40th anniversary of the victory over Facism.

Third Session

GF130939 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Report by unidentified correspondent]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, we greet you from the radio studios at Palestine Hall for International Conferences in Aden where the YSP Third Congress resumes its meetings today, Sunday, by holding its fourth session under Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, chairman of the congress.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the congress, during the third session, which the congress held on Saturday evening, completed the presentation of the political report document presented by the YSP Central Committee to the congress. This document dealt with the importance of holding the YSP third congress and issues pertaining to consolidating the party's unity, and bolstering its leading role in society, and also the issues related to the ideological work of the party. It also dealt with the party's struggle over the past 5 years on the economic level. Foremost in this regard are the results in improving the living standard of the working class, which is the principal aim of the party's economic policy.

The report also dealt with the issue of strengthening democracy and defending constitutional legitimacy, which bolsters the level of the people's democratic authority. The report also dealt with relations between the two parts of the homeland and the struggle for the sake of Yemeni unity, on peaceful and democratic bases.

The report also dealt with the means of defending peace, achieving breakthroughs, and confronting the imperialist-Zionsit onslaught on our Arab peoples and foiling it.

The report defined the urgent and important issue to which the party must pay attention in the future in the course of its struggle to carry out the tasks of the current stage of the democratic national revolution with its socialist prospects.

As Brother 'ali Nasir Muhammad said on Saturday, the Central Committee's report to the congress presents, based on the tangible experience of the YSP, an analytical and comprehensive review devoted to learning the lessons and experiences of the revolutionary structure, to defining the weak points and the means to surmount them, and to determining the major trends for the PDRY's future development.

Brother 'ali Nasir Muhammad described the report as an embodiment of the creative efforts of the party and the masses of our people and an embodiment of the joint will which unites us around the mind and conscience of our people, the YSP, which has defined the course of the revolution and deepened the features of our socialist orientation. The YSP firmly continues to consecrate this orientation on the way to building the material and technical destinies of socialism in our country.

The chairmanship of the congress received messages and cables of greeting, support, and solidarity from communist and workers parties in the socialist countries. Among these are the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the Polish United Workers Party, the Communist Party of Vietnam, and the Sudanese Communist Party.

Fourth Session

GF131850 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Report by unidentified correspondent]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, we greet you from the broadcasting studios at the Palestine Hall for International Conferences. The YSP Third Congress will resume its sessions at the Palestine Hall for International Conferences this evening. The congress held its fourth session this morning under the chairmanship of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the congress. During the session, motions were presented on the YSP Central Committee's report that was presented to the YSP Third Congress. The motions affirmed the soundness of the contents of the report.

The delegates approved the political report with the following resolutions: 1. The YSP Third Congress ratifies the YSP Central Committee report and highly evaluates the multifaceted activities of the YSP Central Committee that were carried during the period between the two congresses. 2. The congress' delegates support the Central Committee's sound policy to further deepen social, economic, and cultural changes, and to firmly establish the confidence of the working masses, and its foreign policy, which is significant due to ts struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress, in addition to bolstering bonds with Arab and international national liberation movements and the policy's affirmation of the alliance with the socialist countries. 3. The YSP Third Congress regards the report as an important congress document and charges all the party organizations, state organs, and mass organizations with putting the conclusions and the course that were stated in the report to practical implementation.

During the session, the delegates of the congress also listened to the basic course of the third 5-year plan for economic and social development for 1986-90. The basic course was presented by Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister.

The document of the basic course of the third 5-year plan affirms the methodical and cooperative development of all economic branches, progressive and productive relations, and production forces, in a way that guarantees increased economic development and the continuation of the comprehensive and planned improvement of the lifestyle of the toilers. It also bolsters the use of practical and scientific principles and methods to administer the national economy.

The document also reviewed all the goals and basic missions of the third 5-year plan. It affirmed the great importance of the strong strategic relations between the PDRY and the socialist countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union. It affirmed the importance of our country's participation as an observer-member in CEMA, and the importance of the PDRY's relations with the fraternal Arab countries, friendly countries, and Arab and international organizations and establishments, in order to achieve mutual cooperation and joint benefits in various economic, social, and cultural fields.

After brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas finished reading the basic course of the third 5-year plan for economic and social development for 1986-90, a motion was presented to the congress which affirmed that the course is realistic and expresses legitimate ambitions for continuing development and securing the organized and rapid development of the PDRY's national economy.

The delegates unanimously approved the course of the third 5-year plan for economic and social development for 1986-90, according to the text of the following decision: The YSP Third Congress ratifies the plan of the basic course of the third 5-year plan for 1986-90. The congress charges the Central Committee to audit and review its implications while discussing the third 5-year plan for 1986-90 during its December 1985 session and to make its final ratification of the course.

The congress received congratulatory cables from the American Communist Party; the CPC; the Executive Council of the Civil Aviation Committee [not further identified]; the Egyptian Communist Party; the soldiers, officers, and noncommissioned officers of the popular police [not further identified]; the Lao people's revolutionary party; foreign students' organizations in Bulgaria; the Communist Party of Great Britain; the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; and the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party in Syria.

Fifth Session Reported

GF131940 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The YSP Third Congress has resumed its meetings under the chairmanship of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the congress, in the Palestine Hall for International Conferences in Aden. The YSP Third Congress held a closed session tonight — its fifth session since the beginning of the congress on 11 October. The YSP Third Congress held its fourth session this morning.

YAR

British Armed Forces Minister Arrives in Sanaa

GF151828 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] John Stanley, British minister of state for the armed forces and member of Parliament, arrived in Sanaa this evening on a 3-day cordial visit to our country, during which he will meet with a number of the brother officials at the General Command of the Armed Forces. He was received by Lieutenant Colonel Naji 'Ali al-Ashwal, adviser to the chief of staff; the British ambassador in Sanaa; and a representative of the Protocol Department at the General Command.

Mubarak Reportedly To Answer Reagan's Message

NC152201 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2147 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 15 Oct (MENA) — The newspaper *AL-AKHBAR* has said that President Husni Mubarak will send a message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan answering Reagan's recent message on the latest developments in U.S.-Egyptian relations.

In its edition which will appear tomorrow, Wednesday, the paper adds that the Egyptian ambassador to Washington, 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Ridi, will deliver the message within a few days. The message deals with President Mubarak's response to the issues raised in Reagan's message.

Mubarak Demands U.S. Apology to Egyptian People

PM161407 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition
in Arabic 15 Oct 85 pp 1

[Unattributed report: "Mubarak: U.S. Reply Unsatisfactory: There Should Be an Apology to the Egyptian People"]
[Text] President Husni Mubarak said yesterday that he has not yet received any satisfactory U.S. apology following the interception by U.S. aircraft of the Egyptian civil aircraft carrying the four hijackers of the Italian ship to Tunisia.

In a statement to journalists following a meeting with NDP leaders, the president reasserted his great dismay at what happened. He said that he has not yet read the message which President Ronald Reagan sent to him regarding the U.S. operation and which the U.S. Ambassador in Cairo delivered to Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

Asked whether he has received any explanation from the White House or the U.S. State Department regarding this action, the president said that he has not received a satisfactory apology from the United States. The apology, he said, must be addressed to all Egyptians and not only to him personally.

Commenting on the statement by Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the Presidential Office for Political affairs, expressing the hope that the incident is merely a passing cloud after which relations will return to normal, President Mubarak said that he hopes that these clouds will disperse, but pointed out that some kinds of clouds take longer to disappear.

During his meeting with the party leadership the president said that Egypt and its leadership never proceed in a direction that is inconsistent with its free will. He said that Egypt's decisions are independent, calculated, and take into consideration the people's higher interests and the preservation of national dignity. The president appealed to all the Arab countries to rise above disputes and conflicts so that at least a minimum of higher Arab interests can be preserved.

The president pointed out that the trial of the Italian ship's hijackers by the PLO would have been the best way of maintaining peace and avoiding violence and terror. He said he believed that it was necessary to send the four men to the PLO leadership for trial instead of sending them to Italy or trying them in the United States. However, now that they are being tried by a non-Palestinian court, he prays to God that no further acts of violence will take place, although he has already expressed his fear that this situation will not put and end to terror.

The president also said that the Italians and the Americans could have spared themselves any potential problems by not detaining the hijackers.

Asked whether contacts have taken place between him and Washington regarding 'Arafat's readiness to try the hijackers, the president said that, after Yasir 'Arafat announced that he was ready to bring them to trial, President Reagan confirmed his acceptance of this matter in a statement he made to the whole world. Other than this statement there had been no contacts with President Reagan on this issue.

The president said that had the Palestinians been brought to trial and 'Arafat failed to punish them, then he would have been held responsible before the whole world. If any terrorist act were to take place after that, then the world could have taken whatever measures it deemed fit to deal with such action.

During his meeting with the party leadership in the town of Al-Salam, the president discussed developments following the hijacking of the ship. He said that Egypt's decision to hand over the hijackers to the PLO leadership was the best alternative, because it would have proved that 'Arafat was committed to his statements condemning terror and the hijacking of the ship and declaring his readiness to try the hijackers.

The president stressed that this would have confirmed to world opinion the credibility of the quest for peace and would have saved the whole world further difficulties or acts of revenge that could take place against the country that tries them.

Following the meeting, Minister of Information Safwat al-Sharif said that the president had stressed that terror begets more terror and that violence should be dealt with by reason, logic, and understanding so that peace will prevail in the area and in the whole world.

The minister said that the president replied to a question regarding the future of peace after the recent incidents, saying that these incidents represent serious obstacles on the path to peace at a time when we were trying get things moving internationally.

The president also dealt with Egypt's historical role in shouldering responsibility toward its Arab brothers. He said that Egypt both in the past and in the present never abandoned or does abandon the side of any Arab country in times of crisis. The president praised relations with Oman and the fraternal ties with Sultan Qabus and the cooperation between Egypt and Jordan. He pointed to the exchange of views between Egypt and a number of brothers and Arab heads of state.

'Responsible Source' Views White House Statement

NC152136 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2115 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 15 Oct 85 (MENA) — Commenting on the White House spokesman's statement that U.S. President Reagan notified Egypt and Italy on the correctness of his orders to intercept the Egyptian plane, a responsible Egyptian source has stated that Egypt did not receive any notification from the U.S. Government to that effect.

The source added that Egypt cannot accept such flagrant violation of international law and such an act of aggression against the safety of civilian aviation from any country. This behaviour is grave because it came from a friendly country which we could not imagine performing such an act.

Grand Shaykh Urges Condemnation of U.S. Act

NC152129 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] The Grand Imam Shaykh Jad al-Haq 'Ali Jad al-Haq, rector of the Al-Azhar Mosque, has called on the international community in general and the Islamic world in particular, to condemn strongly and vehemently the action taken against the Egyptian civil airliner which was carrying the hijackers of the Italian cruise liner.

In a statement to the Islamic nation, the shaykh said that Egypt and its president will not regret rendering a humanitarian service by rescuing some 400 people from death. He said that this action will not detract from Egypt's noble deed.

Imam, Organizations Condemn U.S. 'Attack'

PM161507 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition
in Arabic 16 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Al-Azhar Imam, Journalists, and Organizations Condemn U.S. Attack on Egyptian Plane"]

[Text] The U.S. attack on the Egyptian plane has had a major impact harmful to the Egyptian people. It has been denounced and condemned by all the professional unions, trade unions, universities, and organizations and by the imam of Al-Azhar. At its meeting under the chairmanship of Press Association Chairman Ibrahim Nafi' yesterday, the Press Association Board emphasized that the succession of events which occurred concurrently with Egypt's decision to save innocent lives confirms that the U.S. armed attack on the civil aircraft was premeditated and planned through premeditated conspiracy and deception. The board called for the abolition of all facilities and foreign bases in the Arab world, for the suspension of joint military exercises with the United States, and for the suspension of all forms of normalization with Israel.

Journalists Urge Reassessment of U.S. Ties

PM161521 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition
in Arabic 16 Oct 85 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Unanimous Condemnation of U.S. Attack on Egyptian Plane"]

[Text] The Egyptian people with all their organizations, professional and trade unions, and universities have condemned the U.S. attack on the Egyptian airliner. They issued statements condemning that act, committed in violation of all international and moral laws and charters. Foremost among these statements was the statement issued by the Press Association Board during the meeting it held yesterday under its Chairman Ibrahim Nafi'. The statement affirmed that the attack was premeditated and planned through premeditated conspiracy and deception. His eminence the grand imam of Al-Azhar, Shaykh Jad al-Haq 'Ali Jad al-Haq, has emphasized that the aggression cannot undo Egypt's noble and humanitarian move, which saved hundreds of innocent lives. The universities said that the U.S. action was an act of air piracy inconsistent with the U.S. calls for resistance to terrorism. The Italian Trade Unions Federation has declared that the aggression constitutes a flagrant violation of all international laws and charters.

The Press Association called for a reassessment of relations with Israel and the United States on the basis of self-reliance and the preservation of political, economic, and military independence, which can only be assured by pursuing a policy of nonalignment and refusing to be a part of or a party to superpower strategies.

Proceeding from the firm stand taken by the Egyptian people and leadership against the aggression against Egyptian sovereignty and Arab dignity, the association called for abolition of foreign facilities and bases in the Arab world and for the suspension of joint military exercises with the United States, as well as all forms of normalization with Israel.

The statement added that the journalists call on the Arab states to reject all U.S. pressure, which undermines their sovereignty, national security, and honor, and which, very regrettably, was clearly evident in the plotting of the attack on the Egyptian civil airliner and in the strange Arab silence about this incident and other incidents which constitute a flagrant aggression against the entire Arab nation.

The Egyptian journalists called on the Arab states to intensify their efforts to promote a clear Arab policy which seeks to unite the Arabs and safeguard national security against the serious Zionist and imperialist threats which are in fact threats to the entire Arab homeland, and also to secure the Palestinian people's rights to their land, homeland, and independent state.

The Egyptian journalists noted with profound resentment the deliberate, unbalanced bias of the Western media against Arab and Palestinian rights, in complete violation of the supposed objectivity and of the reader's right to be told the facts accurately without any concealment or coverups for the aggressors, and also the same media's condemnation of terrorism without equally condemning counterterrorism, especially when carried out by the armed forces of that particular state.

His eminence the imam of Al-Azhar has urged that we react to that incident with work and production, to do away with debts and aid. We should concentrate on our work, he said, and encourage national production in every field, we should be content with it and not be extravagant in anything, be it food, clothing, or consumption in general, and we should help the state to manage without borrowing and debts.

Al-Azhar, he said, calls on the Arab and Islamic nations to reconsider the future of their ties and relations with those who have committed aggression against them and their brothers, and it calls on the international community in general and the Islamic community in particular to speak out against that abominable act and to condemn it firmly and strongly.

In a cable to the president, the Arab Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee has expressed support for all the steps and measures which his excellency is taking to express his rejection of that aggression.

'Ayn Shams Students Union Guide Dr Ahmad Salamah and Cairo University President Dr Hilmi Nimr have sent two cables to the U.S. Ambassador in Cairo condemning the aggression.

Artists Federation Chairman Sa'd al-Din Wahbah has stated that the incident was an affront to the Egyptian people's dignity. Alexandria Local Council Chairman 'Izzat Qadus sent a cable to that effect to the president. The NDP Peasants' General Secretariat also expressed support in the name of the peasants.

The Alexandria University Board also issued a statement strongly condemning the U.S. aggression against the Egyptian plane at a time when the Egyptian leadership supported by all the Egyptian people and government were rejecting terrorism and, motivated by their cultural and humanitarian heritage, were making great, sincere, and honest efforts to save the passengers of the Italian ship in a way which ensured their safety and which was accepted by the world with every appreciation and gratitude. The statement expressed absolute support for President Mubarak in his condemnation of and profound indignation at the U.S. attitude, which was divorced from international law and relations.

The Arab Students Union in Australia has condemned the U.S. aircraft's interception of the Egyptian plane and expressed support for the position taken by President Mubarak and the Egyptian people.

6th Fleet Reportedly Jammed Plane's Radio

PM161535 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 16 Oct 85 p 1

[Unnamed correspondent report: "Egyptian Plane's Captain Jammed tT Prevent Him Contacting Cairo"]

[Text] Washington — It has been announced in Washington for the first time that the [radio] of the captain of the Egyptian plane which was carrying the hijackers of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro* was jammed. The 6th Fleet's electronic jamming aircraft prevented the Egyptian pilot from contacting any center. He was also unable to contact Cairo through Athens before his forced landing in Sicily on the instructions of the U.S. aircarft which intercepted him.

Mubarak Decorates Crew of 'Intercepted' Airliner

NC161200 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1140 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has decorated the crew of the Egyptian airliner that was intercepted by American planes. The medals were awarded in appreciation of their efforts and courage in facing all the pressure which they were subjected to during the hijacking operation.

At a ceremony in Al-'Urubah Palace today, President Mubarak presented Captain Ahmad Munib 'Abd al-Mun'im with the Medal of Merit, second class; Captain Hisham Mustafa al-Nahhas with the Medal of the Republic, fourth class; Air Steward Sami al-Basyuni with the Medal of the Republic, fifth class; Air Stewardess Mirfat Husayn, Medal of the Republic, fifth class; and Air Stewardess Halah Muhy al-Din, medal of the Republic, fifth class.

Mubarak Meets with Opposition Party Leaders

NC160907 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak met with Egyptian opposition party leaders at the Al-'Urubah Palace this morning. The meeting was attended by Khalid Muhyi al-Din, leader of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party; Dr Wahid Ra'fat, deputy leader of the Al-Wafd Party (party leader Fu'ad Siraj al-Din is abroad); Mustafa Kamil Murad, leader of the Socialist Liberals Party; Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Socialist Labor Party; and Ahmad al-Sabahi, leader of the Al-Ummah party.

On behalf of the [ruling] National Democratic Party, the meeting was attended by Mustafa Khalil, deputy party leader for foreign affairs, and Dr Yusuf Wali, secretary general of the party.

Threat To Withdraw U.S. Facilities

LD161306 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Oct (KUNA) — President Husni Mubarak will meet today with the leaderships of the Egyptian opposition parties amid an official and popular turmoil over the American actions and amid popular support for any measures the Egyptian president might contemplate implementing against Washington to restore dignity to himself and to his country, particularly in view of U.S. President Reagan's refusal to apologize to Egypt.

Member of the Egyptian National Progressive Unity Assembly Central Secretariat, Husayn 'Abd al-Razzaq has told KUNA that the call for the meeting was on President Mubarak's initiative in order to discuss the practical steps Egypt should take "in reply to the recent American aggression against Egypt."

'Abd al-Razzaq said that the five Egyptian opposition parties met last Saturday to coordinate stands toward the Israeli raid on the PLO premises in Tunis and the hijacking of the Egyptian plane by American warplanes and its forcible landing at an American military base in Sicily. He added that the Assembly Party will put forward a number of suggestions at today's meeting with President Mubarak.

It is worth noting that the Egyptian Cabinet will also meet today to discuss the latest political developments since the American warplanes' interception of the Egyptian civilian plane carrying the hijackers of the Italian ship and the flimsy American justifications offered to explain this action, and America's refusal to apologize for this act of piracy which contradicts international law and the norms of friendship and cooperation with Washington claims to have with Egypt.

'Abd al-Razzaq said that the measures to be raised today include the submission to the UN Security Council of a complaint against Washington; the revival of the discussion regarding Egyptian-American relations in light of the recent aggression; the elimination of Egypt's military and economic reliance upon the United States; and a reevaluation of other countries' relations with Egypt.

He added another measure to be put forward deals with the military facilities offered to the United States and the joint military exercises the two sides are to hold in addition to the gravity of the American military presence in Sinai.

The meeting will also cover a comprehensive evaluation of the peace plans in the region and international relations in light of America's participation in aggression.

'Abd al-Razzaq expressed his party's hope that today's meeting will mark the beginning of an entente between the opposition parties and the government so that it will be possible to agree on the need to change Egypt's relations with Washington and Moscow and "for us to be the ones making decisions affecting our policy."

The National Democratic Party Secretariat General will be meeting this evening under the chairmanship of its secretary general, Dr Yusuf Dali, to discuss the dimensions of the current situation on the domestic and external levels.

Meanwhile, the wave of demonstrations of wrath and popular protest against the American act of piracy has widened and demonstrations moved from Cairo University to also include Egyptian universities in the provinces. A demonstration took place yesterday at Al-Mansurah University denouncing the United States and its action.

The American *TIME MAGAZINE*, quoting Western sources, said that "sources close to President Husni Mubarak have disclosed that he has informed the Reagan administration, in a recent contact, that should the American President refuse to apologize personally to Egypt and to the Egyptian people over the Egyptian plane's hijackng, he will withdraw his approval for holding Egyptian-American joint maneuvers at the conclusion of the current year in addition to cancelling the facilities provided to the American forces in Egypt when these forces need to use Egyptian facilities in the event of a crisis in the Middle East.

According to Western observers in Cairo, if President Mubarak were actually to do so, he will eliminate the role of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces in the Arab region, and weaken their ability to intervene in the case of a major crisis in the Gulf region.

The Egyptian threat has prompted the U.S. Embassy in Cairo to issue a statement on Monday expressing deep regret at the fact that the U.S. warplanes had to divert the Egyptian plane's course.

According to Western press reports, President Mubarak told President Reagan last week that the act of piracy has caused a crisis between the U.S. and Egyptian peoples and has embarrassed the Egyptian president personally, as he himself told the press in Cairo.

Demonstrators marched through the streets of Cairo yesterday, during which an American flag was set on fire after the leader of the Social Action Party delivered a speech in which he denounced the American interception of the Egyptian plane.

Thousands of people attended a rally called for by the Socialist Action Party's leader, to protest the act of piracy.

Dr Ibrahim Shukri, the party's leader, demanded the expulsion of the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Nicolas Veliotes, He said in his speech at the rally that "the U.S. ambassador was insolent and persona non grata in Egypt." Shukri added: "I call for fighting all American interests, and President Reagan will pay the price."

In another development, the League of Egyptian Pilots has decided to submit a report on the hijacking of the Egyptian plane to the International Union of Pilots to investigate the matter and to adopt measures to prevent military aircraft from assaulting civilian aircraft.

The League's chairman, Muhammad Badrawi told the *AL-AKHBAR* newspaper, as reported in today's issue, that the captain of the Egyptian plane, Ahmad Munib, has prepared a report on the threats the American warplanes made to the Egyptian plane, and on the order to land in Sicily, contrary to international laws pertaining to civilian flights.

'Intercepted' Plane Captain Comments on Incident

NC161442 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The crew of the Egyptian airliner which was intercepted by U.S. aircraft were awarded medals by President Husni Mubarak today, in appreciation of their efforts and courage in facing all the pressures to which they were subjected during the hijacking of the plane.

The airliner's captain, Ahmad Munib 'Abd al-Mun'im, described the U.S. operation as piratical and said that it violated international aviation laws. He stated that the first thing that concerned him when the U.S. aircraft intercepted his plane was his responsibility for the lives of the passengers. He said that the commander of the intercepting force threatened to shoot down the airliner if he did not obey their instructions, and that communications between the airliner and Cairo were broken off as a result of jamming. He added that the Egyptian pilots association will lodge a protest wlith international and U.S. pilots associations. After landing at a NATO airbase in Sicily, he expressed his vehement iindignation at the operation to the U.S. commander at the base. He further said that he had not imagined that the intercepting aircraft were American, because he believed that the United States was a superpower and would not do such things.

University President Sends Cable to U.S.Envoy

NC151314 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1220 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 15 Oct (MENA) — Dr Hilmi Nimr, president of Cairo University, sent a cable today in his name and in the name of his teaching staff to the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Nicholas Veliotes. In his message, Dr Nimr condemned the hijacking of an Egyptian civil airliner after Egypt carried out a humanitarian act which the entire world praised.

Dr Nimr indicated that Cairo University expects the U.S. Government to take the necessary steps to redeem its good name in the eyes of the Egyptian people, who have show great regret at and dissatisfaction with the American action.

Universities Condemn U.S. Act, Support Mubarak

NC152141 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] The 'Ayn Shams University and the Alexandria University boards of directors have sent cables of support to President Husni Mubarak on behalf of the professors, students, and employees of both universities. In their cables, they condemned the act of aggression by the United States against the Egyptian civil airliner. They described the action as contravening the simplest international covenants and as a possible impediment to peace in the Middle East. They expressed absolute support for President Mubarak in his humanitarian and wise position, which demonstrated Egypt's civilized and noble role in peacefully ending the Italian ship crisis.

Rushdi Rejects Demonstrations as Undemocratic

NC141656 Cairo MENA in English
1640 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, Oct. 14 — (MENA) — Minister of Interior Ahmad Rushdi said the Ministry of Interior rejects demonstrations and marches as a means for expressing opinions, pointing out that this method does not conform to proper democratic practice.

Commenting on the demonstrations staged by a number of university students recently, the minister said every citizen has the right to express his opinion through the legal channels as unions, mass media and parties.

Rashdi gave this statement following his attendance of the ceremony held for the passing out of a new batch of the police officers today.

UK Decision 'Blow' To Moderate Palestinians

NC152329 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2305 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 15 Oct (MENA) — In an editorial entitled "Three Blows Against Moderate Palestinians," *AL-AKHBAR* says that the British Foreign Offices's decision to cancel the meeting which was scheduled to be held between Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and the Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, is not the only blow dealt to the moderate Palestinians and to their sincere desire to achieve peace in the Middle East.

In the edition that will appear tomorrow, Wednesday, the paper points out that the British decision coincided with the cancellation of the UN's invitation to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to deliver a speech before the 40th session of the General Assembly. The paper adds that the third cancellation that the PLO faced within a few hours was the decision made by the foreign ministers of the 10 EEC member-states to postpone the meeting scheduled to be held between the Luxembourg foreign ministers, the EEC's present chairman, and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

The paper notes that although that meeting was cancelled at the request of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, it still represents a third blow to the moderate Palestinians seeking peace in the Middle East.

Foreign Minister Meets With Palestinian Delegation

NC151908 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1850 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 15 Oct (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this evening met with a Palestinian delegation including PLO Executive Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin; PLO representative in Cairo Zuhdi al-Qadrah; and PLO spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman.

PLO spokesman in Cairo Usamah Sharab said that the officials discussed Palestinian developments in both the Arab and international arenas, and the Israeli raid against the PLO headquarters in Tunis. The meeting also dealt with the Italian ship incident, the U.S. act of air piracy against the Egyptian plane, and the surprising British decision to back out of their meeting with the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation in response to Israeli and U.S. pressure.

Opposition Parties Condemn Israeli Raid

PM131844 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic
8 Oct 85 pp 1, 11

[Unattributed report: "Opposition Leaders Declare Egyptian United Stand in Face of Israeli-U.S. Aggression"]

[Text] The Socialist Labor party, the NPUG, the Al-Wafd Party, the Liberal Party, and the Al-Ummah Party held a meeting the day before yesterday at the Socialist Labor Party headquarters at which they discussed the Israeli-U.S. aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunis. Leaders of the five parties also held a press conference at Al-Wafd Party headquarters yesterday at which they issued a statement on behalf of the five Egyptian parties declaring a unified stand. The statement says:

Leaders of the Egyptian opposition parties Muhammad Fu'ad Saraj al-Din, leader of the Al-Wafd Party; Khalid Muhyi al-Din, leader of the NPUG Party; Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Socialist Labor Party; Mustafa Kamil Murad, leader of the Liberal Party; and Ahmad al-Sabahi 'Awadallah, leader of the Al-Ummah Party met in the Al-Wafd Party headquarters Monday morning 7 October to review the incidents involving the treacherous Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis. They considered the impact of this raid, its motives, its effects, its outcome, and all the circumstances involved

They issued the following statement:

The Egyptian people have been alarmed by the barbaric aggression which Israel committed against the PLO headquarters in the sisterly Arab state of Tunisia — which is an independent and sovereign state — on Tuesday 1 October and the destruction of the PLO headquarters and the adjacent houses, which were brought down on the heads of innocent civilians.

This barbaric aggression, which supersedes all the previous Israeli aggression and violates all international covenants and custom, has been timed to coincide with the initiation of peaceful negotiations within the framework of an international conference. Its aim is to bury any opportunity for peace, however slim it may be.

This predetermined, planned, premeditated action can in no way be justified. Also it cannot be accepted that it is a response to a specific individual incident, for Israel previously attacked the Iraqi nuclear without provocation, occupied sisterly Lebanon's territory and destroyed its towns, killed and massacred its people, and supervised the Sabra and Shatila massacres and other massacres.

The treacherous aggression which the Israeli aircraft carried out at a distance of 2,400 km could not have taken place had it not been for direct U.S. support and the facilities provided by the U.S. fleet in the Mediterranean, the U.S. satellites, the U.S. early-warning aircraft, and the U.S. bases in the region. President Reagan's declared stand toward this aggression and his blessing of it reveal more than ever before the real peace the United States wants in the area. It is peace based on enabling Israel to have total domination over the peoples in the Arab area. While the United States rejects the Palestinian people's right to struggle for their national rights and against the racist oppression being exercised by Israel in the occupied territories, it supports the criminal and systematic aggression that Israel is carrying out in accordance with the proclaimed strategic alliance between the United States and Israel.

The aggression has demonstrated the extent of U.S. disregard for the Arab nation and its unawareness of the danger to its vital interests. It is wagering on the current differences between the Arab countries, on the reliance of certain countries on the so-called special relations with the United States, and on the military and economic aid, which it believe is capable of neutralizing any Arab reaction consistent with the escalating Israeli aggression.

The Egyptian people, who are aware of their Arab affiliation, who are committed to defending their national security, and who are anxious to preserve their political and economic independence through independent development based on self-reliance in order to raise the living standard, refuse to allow the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty to restrict Egypt's Arab commitments and current covenants. The Egyptian people affirm that this treaty does not give Israel the privilege of behaving wantonly in the area; they also refuse to allow U.S. aid to shackle the freedom of their national will and realize that the U.S. attitude toward the recent Israeli aggression and the attitude of Israel in particular call for a review of Arab-U.S. relations and Egyptian-Israeli relations.

On the basis of the above, the leaders of the Egyptian opposition parties attending the meeting declare the following:

1. Condemnation of the criminal Israeli aggression. They demand that the world community and international organizations put an end to Israel's blatant and repeated violations of international law.

2. Condemnation of the U.S. policy of open and continuing support for Israeli aggression and the total political and military backing of the recent aggression.

3. Demand that the Egyptian Government act in accordance with the popular desire to firmly reject aggression by taking the following steps:

a) Breaking diplomatic relations with Israel, including the expulsion of the Israeli ambassador and recall of the Egyptian diplomatic mission to Israel.

b) Halting normalization and suspending all agreements between Egypt and Israel.

4. Call for work to build Egypt's independent economic and military power with a view to consolidating the independence of the national will and enabling Egypt to restore its leading role in the Arab liberation movement and within the nonaligned movement.

5. Call for a comprehensive review of the peace efforts in the area and of the Egyptian and internaitonal Arab relations.

6. Invite the Arab leaderships to seek to staunch Arab bloodshed

in order to create an Arab stand capable of facing Israel's wanton actions, restoring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, enabling them to establish an independent state on their soil, and achieving just and comprehensive peace in the area.

8. Call on the PLO and all its factions to forge unity and end differences between them and support the Palestinian people's steadfastness in the occupied territory.

The leaders of the Egyptian opposition parties, who express the nation's conscience, place this statement before the Egyptian people and all the Arab peoples and call on all the nationalist forces, regardless of their affiliations, to persistently seek to translate this statement into reality in order to preserve the honor and dignity of the Arab nation and to to save it destiny and future.

God is our guide to the right path.

Appendix to the Statement [subhead]

Brother representatives of the parties wish to declare the following in consequence of the above statement:

1. Call for prayers in all the Republic's mosques in memory of the victims of the Israeli raid on Tunis on Friday following the Friday prayers. All the party leaders are to attend prayers in the al-Azhar mosque.

2. Setting up of an Egyptian delegation representing the Egyptian parties in order to visit the Arab countries in an initiative to unite the Arab ranks. The visit is to begin with Tunisia and the PLO.

3. Formation of permanent contact committees between the Egyptian parties in order to follow up the situation.

The parties call on the various communities, groups, and bodies to express their feeling toward the criminal aggression by various legitimate means.

[Signed] Fu'ad Saraj al-Din

Ibrahim Shukri

Khalid Muhyi al-Din

Mustafa Kamil Murad

Ahmad al-Sabahi

Visiting Sudanese Prime Minister Holds News Conference

NC122144 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] At a news conference held this evening, Sudanese Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah declared that he had met with President Mubarak, Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi, and some Egyptian ministers. He described his talks as constructive, fruitful, brotherly, and as deep as the roots that link the two countries. The Sudanese prime minister said that the Sudanese revolution, which is a popular revolution, has caused many changes in Sudanese society.

He added that relations between Egypt and Sudan have not changed following the Sudanese revolution. These relations are above governments and individuals. They are everlasting relations which live in the hearts of the two peoples.

He said that the talks dealt with all aspects of relations between the two countries. There was full agreement on all topics that were discussed.

Concerning Sudan's stand on the interception of the Egyptian plane and the hijacking of the Italian ship, the Sudanese prime minister said that Sudan condemns violence and any violation of international norms and charters: We must not look at the superficial reasons for violence, but deeply examine its causes.

The Sudanese prime minister said that President Mubarak expressed Egypt's position on the episode of the Italian ship and outlined a true picture of the situation.

Asked whether military topics were discussed during the visit, the Sudanese prime minister said: When we come to Egypt, we do not necessarily come to purchase weapons or ask for aid. We come within the framework of our close relations. He added: These relations will be developed further in the interest of our two peoples.

Concerning the dialogue between northern and southern Sudan, the Sudanese prime minister remarked: We are still reaching out for peace. We believe that a peaceful solution through democratic dialogue is available to the Sudanese nation. However, until now there have been no positive indications in this regard. Nevertheless, the doors are still open for a dialogue.

The Sudanese prime minister noted that security prevails in Sudan. However, there is still the problem of the south and fighting continues among Sudanese there: This is a real challenge; we must find a satisfactory solution for the problem of the south.

Asked whether positive steps have been taken toward Sudanese-Egyptian integration, the Sudanese prime minister said that integration has not been a subject of dispute between the two countries, either before or after the revolution. The discussion was about the structure of integration. Egypt shares our view that we accept the principle of integration and we want to make it more effective for both peoples.

Asked about the forthcoming elections in Sudan, the Sudanese prime minister said: We have prepared a draft law for these elections. The government decided to hold the elections during the transitional period which ends on 25 April 1986.

Answering a question on Egyptian-Sudanese relations, he commented: Our relations with Egypt are special, strong, deep, and distincitive.

Daf'allah Departs

NC130809 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0613 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 13 Oct (MENA) — Sudanese Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah left Cairo this morning at the end of his visit. During his stay, he was received by President Husni Mubarak. The two men held talks which dealt with a number of issues, including the strengthening of bilateral relations.

The Sudanese prime minister also held talks with Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi. Their discussions confirmed the strength of current bilateral ties and their full agreement on international issues. Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah was seen off by Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi and a number of other officials.

The Sudanese prime minister arrived in Cairo yesterday at the start of a tour that includes the United States, Britain, West Germany, and Belgium. This is the first visit which he has made since becoming prime minister as a result of the recent uprising in the Sudan. It is also the third visit to Cairo by a Sudanese official during the month of October.

Communique Issued on 15 Oct Maritime Strike

JN151746 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Communique No. 1989 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 15 October 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continue to deal painful blows to the remnants of the despotic clique and to its war efforts, reaffirming the Iraqis' unswerving determination to force the despotic clique to its knees and face reality.

The following is a roundup of our units' activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Pursuing the course of continuous destruction of the enemy's resources, and in implementation of our legitimate right to deprive the enemy of any means that help it in pursuing its war of aggression against our country, our valiant hawks of the air carried out a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 1345 today. After scoring an accurate and effective hit thanks to their reputed courage and dexterity, our hawks of the air returned safely with their planes to the homeland, under God's protection.

2. Our able artillery units dealt blows to enemy forward positions in the East Tigris III Army Corps sector, scoring direct hits, destroying one hovercraft, one boat, one vehicle, two shelters, and one observation post, setting one ammuntion dump on fire, and killing or wounding many enemy troops. Enemy ambulances were seen evacuating the losses.

3. Our courageous units in the East Basra III Army Corps sector dealt concentrated blows to enemy positions opposite their positions with all types of weapons, killing one enemy soldier and destroying one machinegun, one vehicle, and three infantry postiions.

4. Our heroic units in the II Army Corps central sector dealt artillery blows to forward enemy positions, destroying one observation post whose occupants were killed, one machinegun position and those manning it who were killed, and one (FBJ-9) gun position.

5. One ammunition dump was set on fire and destroyed in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector, and seven positions were destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

6. Escaping terrorism and seeking a secure life, new groups of Iranian military men and civilians sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefront and were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The clique of evil and aggression shelled Al-Qurnah and Al-'Uzayr environs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 October 1985

'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad, Meets With 'Aziz

JN151638 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Oct (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat here this evening. The two sides discussed the advanced relations between Iraq and the PLO and the situation in the Palestinian arena in light of recent developments in the region.

The meeting was attended by PLO Executive Committee member [title as received] Salah Khalaf, the deputy official in charge of the RCC's liberation movements office, the Foreign Ministry under secretary, the director and members of the liberation movements office, and Baghdad PLO office director 'Azzam al-Ahmad.

Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Baghdad this evening and was welcomed by Tariq 'Aziz.

Meets With Saddam

JN161229 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] President Saddam Husayn this morning visited PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at his place of residence. During this meeting, the president affirmed the solidarity of Iraq —leadership and people —with the PLO in its capacity as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people in their just struggle to regain their legitimate rights and to confront the Zionist plots that seek to liquidate the PLO and the Palestinian Arab people.

'Arafat expressed his great appreciation of the sincere, brave pan-Arab stands adopted by President Saddam Husayn and Iraq in backing the PLO and the Palestinian people.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; the secretary of the president of the republic; Salah Khalaf, member of the PLO Executive Committee [title as received]; and 'Azzam al-Ahmad, director of the PLO office in Baghdad.

Kuwaiti Paper Interviews Defense Minister

GF151124 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 14 Oct 85 p 5

["Text" of interview with Lieutenant General 'Adnan Khayrallah, defense minister, by Ahmed Jarallah, editor-in-chief of *ARAB TIMES*, in Baghdad — date not given]

[Text] Part of the art of statesmanship is being able to select aides wisely, and when Iraqi President Saddam Husayn appointed Lt. Gen. 'Adnan Khayrallah as Iraq's Defence Minister there was a wave of protest. But on meeting this man I could see why he had been appointed to the post. He is like a falcon, ready to swoop on any enemy threatening his country's independence.

When I went to interview Lt. Gen. Khayrallah, he opened our discussion by asking about "our people" in Kuwait, and praising the country's brotherly stand. He said be believed there was nothing behind the conspiracy against Kuwait but "the bite of a coward." I told him that Kuwait gained strength from Iraq's success on the battlefield.

The interview covered a host of subjects, including the developments on the Gulf battlefield, the threats to block the Hormuz Straits, and his views on the future course of the war.

Question: How do you explain the increase in Iraq's military strength over the past three years, and how would you evaluate the war with Iran during this period?

Answer: During the first two years of the war I don't think we got the message across to the world that we were not the aggressors and Iraq did not cause the war. Basically we have no interest in Iranian lands; all we have done is try to keep our people free from harm. We have enough evidence to prove Iran started the war, particularly in diplomatic documents exchanged between us which are now in the hands of the UN.

Defend

Between September 4 and 22, 1980 Iran completely destroyed the cities of Khanaqin, Badra, and Zurbatiya. Iranian jets carried out 39 raids during this period and Tehran also cut air routes to Iraq which was a declaration of war. It also officially announced the blockade of the Hormuz Straits to Iraqi shipping.

So we had to defend our lands and our people. Even when our soldiers were on Iranian soil, President Saddam Husayn emphasised to them that Iranian land was not our land. This, of course, made our soldiers ask why they were making sacrifices for land which was not theirs.

When we were involved in Al Muhammarah, our Arab brothers agreed with us but said that our presence there gave Iran a pretext to continue the war.

Resist

At the time, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad said he would stand by Iraq as soon as it pulled back to its borders. So in June 1982 we made the decision to return to our international borders. But what happened then? The Iranians announced that the road to Jerusalem passed through Karbala in Iraq and declared its aim of overthrowing the Iraqi regime.

When we pulled back, everything became clear. It was obvious that Iran wanted to hit at our independence and dignity and there was nothing we could do but resist them as fiercely as possible. Thus, the battle became not one for land, but for our very existence. We fought them despite the fact that they have three times the population we do and their country is five times bigger than ours. The day will come when we will reveal the full, terrible details of this war.

Closely-Knit

Question: To what extent are Iraqi war communiques credible when they refer to the country's losses?

Answer: Our country is not large like Iran and our people are closely knit. If we try to hide the truth, our people will know straight away because they are very close to each other. So we are open, clear, and frank when we issue communiques, so the people will not have to try and glean news about the war from other sources. We tell the unvarnished truth.

As far as communiques on enemy losses are concerned, the president himself cuts these losses by half, despite the fact that the figures we have are based on hard evidence.

After every battle the field is littered with Iranian bodies. For example, when the Iraqi communique said that there were 18,000 Iranian dead after last year's battles of East Tigris and East Basra, there were French, American, and Russian correspondents who said the same day that the Iranian losses were double those we had announced.

Arms

Question: What is your situation regarding arms supplies, are you facing problems?

Answer: Arms are subject to international considerations, they are not just ordinary supplies. This is a political and not commercial issue. Our political position is well known; from the first week of the war we have been calling for peace.

Our friends show consideration in supporting us but they must also take into account their own situation. There are those who don't want the war to end with one victor; there are others who want to see the war continue; and there are many who do not want victory for Iraq.

Question: Are Arab arms being supplied to Iran?

Answer: Those Arabs supplying arms to Iran have openly declared that they are doing so.

Question: Do you have specific evidence of this?

Refuelling

Answer: At the start of the war the arms we captured from Iran were mainly Western-made, including American M-60 tanks and British Scorpions. Now 80 percent of what we take is Eastern-made, including Soviet-made T-55 and T-62 tanks and RPG-7 portable rocket launchers. We know Iran has relations with North Korea, and Syria and Libya have openly declared that they are with Iran. They made this declaration when their foreign ministers met in Damascus. They are working to overthrow the Iraqi regime and Al-Qadhdhafi himself has admitted this. It's no secret and they are not embarrassed that everyone knows.

The Iranian fighters which raided the Al-Walid Air Base could not have done so without mid-air refuelling over Turkey. This is not possible, unless Turkey has joined the war, but a landing in Syria is a far-more logical explanation.

Question: There have been reports that the military wants to increase pressure on Iran by stepping up air raids, but that the President is standing out against this on humanitarian grounds.

Answer: I would remind you of the messages the President has sent to the Iranian people. In a war situation one must use all one's resources to force the enemy to accept one's conditions. The world media has repeatedly referred to the supremacy of the Iraqi Air Force and has asked why it does not destroy Khark Island and other vital installations. The military position should serve the political decision. When the President thought the time was right, Khark came under attack. Some of the planes we used were made in the East, but our main strength lies in the capabilities of our pilots.

Hormuz

Question: Is Iran capable of blocking the Hormuz Straits?

Answer: Even if we suppose it has the capability, it would end up the loser. The Straits could be blocked either by sinking ships or by Iran using its fleet. But this raises two important questions: How would Iran survive and does it intend to expand the war to include the Gulf? Is Iran prepared to take responsibility for an international crisis if fuel oil for the Western world's industrial machines is cut off?

Why should it want to go to the Hormuz Straits when the battlefield is here if they want to come? We have our oil pipelines so we will not be the losers if the Gulf is blocked.

Limit

Question: What is Iran's military situation?

Answer: This war is no picnic. We need to know exactly what the Iranian decision makers are after: Is it the occupation of Baghdad or the establishment of a regime on the lines they want? They have tried many times and failed miserably. The enemy we are now facing on the battlefield is not the same enemy we faced three years ago. We rarely see a tank and their Air Force is in very poor shape. The military option was over for them a year ago.

Resources

When they said they wanted to go to Jerusalem, we welcomed them and said that Iraqi officers would help them on their way. But they insisted on passing through Karbala, and the reception they got is well known.

The Iranian leadership is planning to limit the role of the armed forces and replace them with guards armed with heavy equipment. But we have to remember the type of people we are talking about; they are not capable of absorbing the necessary knowledge to handle heavy arms.

It has been reported that Iran has received new fighters, and as an official I have to take this into consideration. But the fact that they have new planes changes nothing. The important factor is not the equipment but the people using it.

Question: Do Iran's vast human resources still pose a threat to Iraq?

Answer: What more can they do? Are they going to wait another five years? They are in a continuous state of retreat and the credibility of the Khomeyni regime has been shaken in the eyes of the people. In the past, prisoners of war would say nothing against him, but now they voluntarily speak out against him. Iran's human resources have collapsed.

Scenario

Question: If this is so, why then are they still so stubborn?

Answer: We can see the answer to this if we look at exactly what has happened in Iran. An 85-year-old man arrives from Paris and is hailed by millions while the regime then in power did nothing to resist. That dragon, the shah, who had terrified the world was gone in hours. His Army chief of staff announced his neutrality as if he were speaking at the UN. That was the scenario.

The main objective behind their coming to power was to keep Iraq busy and block its development. But they have achieved nothing. Khomeyni is no more than a sick man living in isolation and feeling vindictive to everyone who enjoys good health. He even shows his enmity towards the Iranian people by sending them to the battle front. Would he agree to a TV debate to tell the Islamic world who the true Muslims are?

Commitments

Question: This war has become a conflict for the whole region. Have the countries of this region fulfilled their commitments to you?

Answer: The Gulf states have different capabilities. Some of the Gulf states have fulfilled all the commitments we could have asked of brothers. Others have helped according to their capabilities and their feelings.

There are those who try to stir doubt in our minds. They say that one Gulf state bought 10,000 machine guns, but it was already well-equipped and we wonder whether this arms deal was normal. And there are others who have bought 200 small submarines. We know their requirements and we wonder if they actually need them. But there are some who have stood solidly behind us.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani arrogantly threatens the Gulf, but then he sends his envoys to these countries the very next day.

Question: Will the Iranian threats take on a new shape or are they just shouting in the dark?

Answer: What does Iran want from the Gulf states; what has Qatar, Oman, or Bahrain done to harm Iran? If the threats are directed against us, we have already stopped using the Shatt Al-'Arab waterway and we can no longer export through the Gulf. So why does Iran want to block the Hormuz Straits to other countries?

Question: There have been rumours of Iraqi soldiers surrendering and then attacking the Iraqi regime. Have you any comment to make on this?

Compel

Answer: We do not attach any importance to what prisoners of war say. In every Army there are different men with different standards. The Iranians are torturing and terrifying prisoners of war, but even so they had to kill our POWs when they chanted slogans for President Saddam inside Iran itself. The Iranians severely mistreat the Iraqi POWs.

Question: Will greater military pressure compel Iran to accept peace?

Answer: It is an established fact that once all political avenues have been explored, then war becomes inevitable. In war you impose your will. Either you crush the military machine or you crush it and the economy. Iran is a vast country and our plans are made from the point of view of the importance of Iranian targets.

Question: What is the situation at Khark Island?

Answer: Most of the oil fields are linked through pipelines to the island. Iran has oil fields on the Gulf and they are thinking of installing a pipeline to the coast at Bandar Abbas. They think Iraq can't reach them there because it would have to pass through Gulf air space.

Question: What do you see as the most critical period of the war?

Answer: That was the battle of Al-Muhammarah and East Basra in 1982.

Question: How did you feel at the time?

Answer: Neither the President nor I were shaken. But even if we were, it wouldn't have mattered when I consider the love I have for my country and my people. We saw it as a critical phase but we passed through it.

Question: And what about the good times?

Answer: During the first year of the war, late in 1983 and especially after the Al Taib and Fakkah battles. They were fantastic defensive battles.

Caution

Question: How many men does Iran now have at the front?

Answer: It's not the number that's important but the quality of the men. They are different now and every day their belief in what they are doing diminishes. Some battles last a month, others for a week and others for just a day or two.

Question: After the attacks on Khark will the Gulf be the target of Iran's revenge?

Answer: The defensive capabilities of the Gulf states, particularly Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, are very good. As far as I understand Kuwait's topography and its defences, no Iranian plane could enter its air space. But caution should be exercised. Arab pilots are far more able and efficient than Iranians.

Anyway, why should Iran go to the Gulf states? Let it come to us who actually attacked it. If they were capable of doing anything they wouldn't hesitate.

Question: What prevents the Iranian Army doing something to change the situation in Iran?

Answer: The role of the Army has been greatly diminished because it has been accused of being loyal to the Shah. In fact, had the war not broken out the Army would have been abolished. Now, because they have no confidence in the Army they want to replace it by guards. They have humiliated the Army and now they fear that if they send a pilot to attack Iraq he may defect.

Question: Where are they headed now after five years of war?

Answer: They really are in a dilemma. They have taught their people the slogan "War ... War Until Victory", but thousands have gone to the front and never returned, and after five years there has been no victory.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani realises that there is no longer a military option and he has no answer for those who ask about those who lost their lives when Iran has nothing to show for it.

Question: What is the Iranian casualty figure?

Answer: Based on a body count and our own communiques I would say between 700,000 and one million dead and three million wounded.

Suspended

Question: And at what cost financially?

Answer: The war accounts for 75 percent of Iran's income. The black market is flourishing and development projects have been suspended, despite the fact that Iran's leadership has been advised to balance expenditure between the war and development.

We have destroyed many shipments bound for Iran including one of 150 Libyan tanks. The revenue from 2.2 million barrels of oil has also gone to the war effort.

Question: Are they having to pay a very high price for their weapons?

Answer: They have fallen into many a trap. They cooperate with Libya and then go to arms dealers and pay their price. But when shipments arrive they find they are nothing more than scrap metal and wooden toys.

Sudan Chief of Staff Meets Saddam, Conveys Message

JN121722 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1702 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] and commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces. The message was delivered by Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, TMC member and chief of staff of the Sudanese Armed Forces, when the president received him and his delegation here this evening. The meeting was attended by Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs; the president's secretary; and the Army chief of staff.

Meets With 'Izzat Ibrahim

JN121115 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1043 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Oct (INA) — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim met here today with Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq, Sudanese chief of staff and member of the Transitional Military Council, and his delegation. The two sides discussed bilateral relations and ways to develop them.

Attending the meeting were Staff Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs; the chief of staff; and the Sudanese ambassador in Baghdad.

The Sudanese military official arrived here on Wednesday on a visit that will last several days.

Vice President Meets Gambia's Jawara in New York

JN150826 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0734 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 15 Oct (INA) — Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf met with Gambian President Dawda Jawara, chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, here last night. The meeting centered on discussing the committee's efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war by peaceful means in accordance with the ICO resolutions.

Mr Ma'ruf is scheduled to speak before the UN General Assembly next Friday within the UN's 40th anniversary celebrations.

Trade Minister 'Ali Leaves for Czechoslovakia

JN151850 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, left Baghdad this evening leading a delegation on a visit to Czechoslovakia that will last several days. In a statement to INA, the trade minister said his visit comes within the framework of bolstering and promoting economic and trade relations between the friendly countries. He will follow up implementation of the agreements included in the minutes of the seventh session of the Iraqi-Czechosolvak joint committee and the minutes of the 11th session of the trade committee which were signed on 9 May in Prague.

Correction to 11-12 Oct Communique, Navy Attack

The following corrections pertain to the items subheaded "11-12 Oct Actions" and "Navy Commander on Bahrgan Attack," published in the 15 October Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page E 2:

For both items change spelling of word "Bahrgan" to "Bahregan";

Second item, second paragraph, line four: ...and the nearby Hendijan oil field through...(correcting name "Handakam" to read"Hendijan")

King Husayn Interviewed on UK Talks Cancellation

JN152113 Amman Television Service in English 2000 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] His majesty the king has said that there was a clear understanding with Britain on the meeting between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. He said that if there was a misunderstanding, the British Government is not to blame for it. His majesty was speaking on a [London] Channel 4 news bulletin. He said the failure of the current peace drive could bring disaster to the Middle East.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Your Majesty, you were saying that everybody participating in the talks knew what they had to do and knew what was going to be on the table. Does that lead you to the conclusion, then, that in some sense it was a putup job to expose the PLO?

[King Husayn] I cannot see how it could been have that. I believe that the British Government acted very honorably, and we had a very clear understanding with London. And I don't think that there is anything that we can complain about. If there is a misunderstanding in terms of one member of the Palestinian delegation not having been aware of what was happening, that is certainly neither our fault nor anyone else's fault, and it's indeed very regrettable.

[Reporter] You are quite clear in your own mind that Britain certainly has clean hands in the matter. Do you believe Washington does as well, because it has also been suggested that Washington leaned upon Britain to scuttle these talks?

[Husayn] From all I know, I think it is ridiculous, really, to suggest that this would have been the case.

[Reporter] What then do you say of the PLO delegate, Mr Milhim, who could not agree to this change of words, as he put it — not as you put it, but as he put it? Has he let you down? Has he let your initiative down?

[Husayn] I don't think I could say anything about him personally. I feel that when we go back to our part of the world, we will have to reassess our positions, look at the problem once again with the PLO, with the Palestinian people, with others, and see what went wrong and how it could be corrected. But people have been suggesting that I might have been pushing peace too quickly. I don't think one could do that. I think the crowning achievement of my life would have been — and will be, God willing — the establishment of a just and durable peace in our area. And I don't think it is fast enough in coming yet.

[Reporter] How concerned are you, Sir, that the peace initiative now is in effect a lost cause? Let me just put three things to you: The PLO has been exposed by the incidents in Larnaca and on board the *Achille Lauro*, Israel clearly determined to retaliate with its raid on the Tunis headquarters, and Britain and America insisting on preconditions before you and the PLO delegates can sit down and talk. It is a minefield for you, is it not?

[Husayn] Our [words indistinct] has been a minefield, but because of peace, for the betterment of conditions in the area and for future generations, a very worthy cause, and certainly the Palestinian cause as such. I really hope that we will all keep attempting to surmount obstacles and progress towards that end, no matter what.

[Reporter] And can you still only make that progress hand in hand with the PLO? Can you not explore another voice for the Palestinian people?

[Husayn] Sir, the PLO, if it has any (?essence) at all, derives it from the Palestinian people by identifying with them, their hopes, their aspirations, their yearnings. If it does not, I don't believe it has any place. I really hope that it will always reflect the hopes and aspirations of the people of Palestine. This was what we have been trying to see and encourage. We have done our best and we continue to do our best to bring this tragic situation in our part of the world to an end.

[Reporter] You said that peace would be the crowning glory of your life. What would the price of failure be?

[Husayn] I think disaster, without a doubt, that could overtake all of us in our area and maybe affect the world. And both sides to the conflict, on all sides to the conflict there are extremists waiting for people of goodwill to fail, unfortunately.

[Reporter] King Husyan, thank you very much indeed for joining us, and thank you also for being so patient while we sorted our technical difficulties out.

[Husayn] Not at all. It was a pleasure, Sir. [end recording]

AL-RA'Y Analyzes King's Remarks

JN160828 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 16 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Peace or Disaster"]

[Text] In an interview with British television's Channel 4, His Majesty King Husayn explained the facts regarding what happened in London concerning the meeting between the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the British foreign secretary. His majesty noted that the British government behaved with integrity but one of the two members in the Palestinian side to the delegation had not been aware of what was going on, and that this lack of awareness led to misunderstanding. Thus, Sir Geoffrey Howe's meeting was confined to the Jordanian side of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

In his remarks about peace in the Middle East, his majesty emphasized that his primary aim has always been and continues to be the achievement of a just, comprehensive, and durable peace, pointing out that the failure of peace efforts will "lead to certain disaster that will sweep all the concerned parties in the region and probably the world."

Statements by His Majesty King Husayn and by both the British and PLO officials have clearly shown that the London events have demonstrated that the primary objective that everyone is seeking will in itself provide the necessary circumstances for its pursuance and realization. Just peace is what we need now in order to face the current mutual violence, which is about to destroy everything and put an end to the last peace opportunity now available. Just peace is what we need in order to put a just end to the disasters that the region has been suffering from and whose profound consequences also affected other fields. Out of his concern about peace and the peace efforts, His Majesty King Husayn asserted that "we must re-evaluate our stands and re-examine the problem with the PLO, the Palestinian people, and others." This is because our duty is to demand peace coupled with justice and to persevere in our efforts to impose international legitimacy on the Zionist enemy and to make it respect it and implement its resolutions. It is also our duty to place all the international sides before their moral responsibilities toward the Middle East crisis, the Palestinian rights, and the principles of justice, peace, and stability. Either these sides honestly shoulder their responsibilities or affirm, through their complacent attitudes, their rejection of peace and justice and their failure to apply the UN resolutions. In that case we will not be the ones who close the doors before the peace opportunities, we will not be the ones who push the issue toward further tension and deterioration that destroy the peace prospects and open the door —as His Majesty King Husayn said —to certain disaster whose destructive results will sweep one and all.

Prince Hasan Addresses 'Oil for Peace' Conference

JN132103 Amman Television Service in English 2000 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Excerpts] His majesty the king has said that the cycle of violence on the occupied West Bank of Jordan between Israeli occupation forces and the Palestinian population has reached a new and alarming level. He added that the Arabs are no longer satisfied to await passively a resolution of their problems, but are beginning to take matters into their own hands. This came in a videotaped address delivered on behalf of his majesty the king by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, at the Europe-Arab nation "Oil for Peace Conference," which was organized by the (Piomansu) international research center and held in Rimini in Italy.

His majesty said that the Middle East desperately needs peace as prosperity cannot be achieved in an environment of conflict and turmoil.

[Begin Prince Hasan recording] The Middle East is being polarized in a conflict of extremes. The conflict of left and right damages the credibility of a centrist regional contribution from the Arab world. Moreover, proxy confrontation on a number of issues, including oil, further endangers our very identity. The unresolved, tragic conflict in Lebanon is leading to the balkanization of that state on ethnic and ideological grounds.

Edemic violence in the Lebanon has led to a series of terrorist actions against regional and international targets, best exemplified by the recent hijacking and destruction of one of our planes, and later the hijacking of the TWA plane and the painful ordeal of its passengers, to say nothing of kidnappings of diplomats, professors, doctors, journalists, and clergymen, many of whom were killed by their captors. Not even two people can deny that violence breeds more violence. On the West Bank of Jordan, for instance, the cycle of violence between Israeli occupation forces and the Palestinian population has reached a new and alarming level. Arabs are no longer satisfied to await passively a resolution of their problems, but are beginning to take matters into their own hands.

Israel has yet to understand this new phenomenon, and in its frustration, it continues not only its repressive measures against the indigenous population of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, but against states that host the Palestinians in the diaspora. The invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and the recent raid against another sovereign state, Tunisia, is illustrative of this point. Our part of the world, the Middle East, desperately needs peace. [end recording]

PRC Delegation Meets With Crown Prince Hasan

JN151422 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received the delegation of the PRC Institute of International Studies in his office this morning. During the meeting his highness reviewed developments in the political situation in the Middle East as well as aspects of the Palestine question, the region's central issue. His highness explained Jordan's stand on various current issues.

With Acting Foreign Minister

JN121358 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Dr Hazim Nusaybah met in his office at the Foreign Ministry this morning with the delegation of the PRC Institute of International Studies led by (Lo Shanan) which is currently visiting Jordan.

During the meeting the minister reviewed Jordan's firm stand on the Palestine question and the Middle East issue and Israel's continuous attempts to impede the endeavors made to solve this question. He also reviewed the great, successful efforts His Majesty King Husayn is exerting in various international forums to bring about a just, lasting settlement of the Palestine question and the Middle East issue within the framework of an international conference to be attended by the permanent UN Security Council member-states with the participation of all the parties, including the PLO. The minister also reviewed the great response given to His Majesty King Husayn's efforts and endeavors in various capitals. The minister explained the phases of the Palestine question, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian move aimed at bringing about a just, comprehensive solution to the question on the basis of UN principles and resolutions and the Fes summit. He also explained the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation's visit, as part of this move, to the PRC, where it was met with the PRC officials' deep understanding and appreciation. The minister expressed his appreciation to the PRC for its stands supporting the just Arab causes and Arab efforts to bring about a just, lasting settlement in the Middle East region.

With Court Minister Abu 'Awdah

JN131558 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Amman, 13 Oct (PETRA) — Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah received in his office today the delegation of the PRC Institute of International Studies led by (Lo Shanan) which is currently visiting Jordan. Abu 'Awdah reviewed Jordan's historic role in serving the Palestine question and the distinguished relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples and affirmed that they are linked by common advantages and disadvantages. The minister warned of the continuation of the no war, no peace state in the Middle East, pointing out that the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples are the ones most harmed by its continuation.

He also reviewed the great efforts His Majesty King Husayn is exerting to reach a just, comprehensive, and lasting settlement in the Middle East within the framework of an international conference to be attended by the permanent UN Security Council member-states and with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO. He affirmed that King Husayn's efforts in international forums in favor of this objective have been successful.

Sultan of Brunei Meets With Prince Hasan, Departs

JN121925 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, welcomed His Majesty Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah, sultan of Brunei, who arrived in Amman this afternoon en route to the meeting of the heads of the Commonwealth member-states. The commander of chief of the Armed Forces also welcomed the guest. The two sides reviewed the relations of friendship and cooperation between Jordan and Brunei and ways of bolstering them. The two sides also exchanged views on the general situation in the region.

Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah left Amman this evening. He was seen off by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

Al-Majali Leaves London for UNESCO Conference

JN151521 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1503 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Excerpt] London, 15 Oct (PETRA) — 'Abd al-Wahab al-Majali, deputy prime minister and minister of education, left London for Sofia today to lead Jordan's delegation to the meetings of the 23d general conference of UNESCO which began there on 8 October.

Information Minister Leaves for Bahrain

JN142001 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Amman — Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib left Amman for Bahrain this evening on an official visit that will last several days at the official invitation of Bahraini Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad.

Brazilian Ship Loads Iraqi Oil in Aqaba

JN121219 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 12 Oct 85 p 1

[By staff reporter Sa'd Hattar]

[Text] Amman — A Brazilian tanker was being loaded at Aqaba port on Friday with 230,000 tonnes of Iraqi crude oil — the largest ever single Iraqi oil consignment to pass through Aqaba and the first shipment of oil covered under an Iraqi-Brazilian barter agreement signed in 1984.

The oil was transported from Iraqi oilfields to Aqaba by tanker-trucks and stored aboard a storage tanker. Iraqi oil has been exported from Aqaba for over one year now, but Friday's operations marked the fist time a large quantity of oil was sent abroad through the Red Sea port. The Iraqi-Brazilian barter deal, under which Brazil will supply 100,000 Volkswagen cars to Iraq, provides options for doubling the quantities.

Muhammad al-Hurani, operations director of the Aqaba ports corporation, said the loading of the Brazilian tanker, the *Doce Canyon*, was expected to be completed in 40 hours. The oil was pumped to the ship from a storage tanker, the *Red Sea Gull*, at a rate of 8,000 tonnes of oil per hour, Mr. Hourani said.

The 400,000-tonne *Red Sea Gull*, which is leased from its owners by Jordan, is regularly filled with Iraqi crude oil brought by tanker-trucks round the clock, Mr. Hurani said.

Transportation of oil covered under the Iraqi-Brazilian deal is undertaken by the local Naber Company, which operates tanker-trucks on the 1,400 kilometre-long road to Aqaba from Iraq.

Mr Hurani told the *JORDAN TIMES* all such trucks are governed by regulations which do not allow them to carry more than 40 tonnes of crude oil per shipment.

A special dock at Aqaba to handle exports of crude oil and chemicals is expected to be oporational by the end of this year. The dock, which is being constructed by the International Sosema Matex consortium, is expected to handle the exports of 7,000 tonnes of crude oil per day. The capacity of the $20-million dock is expected to reach 10,000 tonnes in two years.

U.S. Stand on PLO Response to Israeli Extremism

JN151021 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 15 Oct 85 pp 1, 18

[Editorial: "The Fabricated U.S. Actions"]

[Text] Under the cover of combatting terrorism, the United States is continuing its feverish campaign against the PLO in an attempt to distort the political reputation of the PLO which, in cooperation with the Egyptian authorities, played a widely recognized and positive role in ending the hijacking of the Italian ship and in saving the lives of about 500 passengers and crew on board.

Washington's unjustified irritation is clearer than ever. Washington's official spokesmen have continued to issue statements and arrest warrants against a PLO Executive Committee member, despite the fact that Italy, the SFRY, and other states the PLO Executive Committee member would pass through have ignored and even rejected the illegitimate U.S. demands.

The U.S. premeditated exaggerated campaign against the PLO is not confined to this point. The U.S. president himself has threatened to boycott the United Nations' 40th anniversary celebrations should the PLO leader be invited to deliver a speech before the General Assembly. Naturally this has affected the UN member-states which are meeting on U.S. territory. We cannot ignore the pressure being exercised by the hosting state. In light of its unjustified irritation against all that the PLO represents, the United States has adopted steps and stands that expose the United Nations to many dangers. In particular, this stand imposes restrictions on this institution which is hosted by the U.S. city of New York and undermines the significance of the United Nations' independence that is included in its charter.

If we follow this U.S. political escalation, which was preceded by overt U.S. support for the terrorist Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, we will clearly realize that the United States is determined to disrupt peace efforts and to torpedo any possible opportunity to achieve progress on this road, which Israel is strongly attempting to block. It is regrettable that while the United States closes the door before the responsible PLO voice, it leaves it wide open to Israel and the U.S. Zionist movement.

We believe that the U.S. Administration's escalation against the PLO is a response to Israel's extremist stand. We also believe that Washington should shoulder much of the responsibility for the attempts to abort the available opportunity for achieving a just and lasting peace. This could produce serious consequences against the interests of the United States, pave the way for waves of violence and extremism, and ruin the current state of Arab moderation which cannot last before these deep and serious changes.

AL-DUSTUR on Interception of Egyptian Plane

JN131242 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 13 Oct 85 pp 1, 18

[Editorial: "The United States Joins the Israeli Course"]

[Text] The consecutive events which took place over the Mediterranean, in its waters, and around its coasts during the last few days constitute a political development of extreme gravity which we should analyze, especially since this violence clearly heralds a series of possible events and developments in the Middle East.

First: If the Israeli terrorist raid, which was primarily aimed at undermining the current peace march in the region, did not succeed in stopping the Arab campaign of peace, despite its horrendous echo, the events which followed this raid headed by the interception of the Egyptian plane by U.S. fighter planes harmed and placed great obstacles before the peaceful efforts to solve the region's crisis. This is the result which Israel is seeking and for whose achievement it sent its planes to Tunis.

Second: Despite all that can be said about the United States violating international law and exposing civil aviation to danger as a result of the interception of the Egyptian plane, the real objective of this tragic development in the U.S. stand was to justify the Israeli raid and to grant it practical legitimacy after the White House offered that terrorist raid the required political cover.

Third: While Israel daily announces its determination to wage war without limits or restrictions against the PLO, the recent U.S. operation comes as an exposed encouragement for Israel to carry out these declared intentions and to immerse the entire region into a more severe and fierce whirlpool of violence, whose acceleration leaves no room for talk about a possible peace or about a just and durable political settlement in this region, which the United States and Israel turned into a cauldron of fire where all get burned without exception.

Fourth: While fearlessly threatening and warning the Arabs and Palestinians, and while announcing most arrogantly that it will seek to implement its objectives without consideration of the inviolability of any Arab territory or airspace, Israel prepares to use its military supremacy against a fragmented nation which is preoccupied with its internal wars and conflicts. The United States joining the same Israeli course at this point is aimed at humiliating the peoples of this nation. The result of all this will push Arabs toward extremism and prepare the climate needed for a mammoth wave of vengeance now being expressed and indicated by a state of public discontent among the Arab nation's ranks.

While witnessing this strong harmony between the Israeli and the U.S. stands toward all Arabs, it will be shameful, saddening, and painful for this nation to remain apathetic about its misfortunes and for official Arab action to remain paralyzed and inactive as though Israel had not reached Tunis and as though the United States had not severely insulted all the Arab peoples, regimes, and institutions when it intercepted the Egyptian plane over the Mediterranean.

Militias Sign Accord in Damascus To End Fighting

NC151826 Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Damascus, Oct 15 (AFP) — Lebanon's three major militias signed a Syrian-sponsored accord here today aimed at ending the 10-year-old Lebanese civil war, Druze sources said. Representatives of Christian, Moslem Shiite and Moslem Druze militias signed the agreement at a meeting hosted by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the sources added.

No details were released on the accord, but it is believed to be similar to the past month's Syrian-sponsored peace agreement for the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli, where Syrian troops were sent in to enforce a truce signed in Damascus.

Lebanese-Syrian Summit To Be Held 18, 19 Oct

NC160638 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] A political source has disclosed that the Lebanese-Syrian summit will be held this Friday and Saturday. Afterward, President Amin al-Jumayil will leave Damascus for New York to deliver Lebanon's speech at the United Nations.

Birri Replies to Sham'un Sectarianism Remarks

NC121910 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction, met in Damascus this afternoon. The talks dealt with the outcome of the tripartite committee meetings being attended by representatives of the Amal Movement, the Progressive Socialist Party, and the Lebanese Forces. These meetings began in Damascus 3 weeks ago to draw up a program for constitutional, political, economic, and social reforms.

According to reports from Damascus, Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism, will arrive in Damascus this evening.

Meanwhile, Minister Birri responded to the statement released yesterday by former President Camille Sham'un, saying: It is neither in the interest of President Sham'un nor his sect to pursue the Israeli or sectarian approach.

Birri considered that the statment issued by Sham'un after his election as the head for life of the National Liberal Party seeks to perpetuate Maronite political leadership. Birri agreed with Sham'un that Lebanon is free, sovereign, and independent within its national boundaries as charted by the constitution, but he added that Lebanon must maintain its Arab, not Israeli, identity. He also agreed with Sham'un that Lebanon must not be under a mandate or guardianship. However, he added that there must not be an internal Maronite guardianship over Lebanon or despotism over Lebanon's sons.

Minister Birri explained that former President Sham'un's stand on administrative and political sectarianism and his call for maintaining it meant that the Maronite sect no longer had the right to monopolize the post of president, the majority of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies, or most of the civil service jobs. He demanded that there be public consensus on this matter. Birri added: Sham'un's remark that the abolition of sectarianism cannot be achieved by one stroke of the pen runs counter to what he said in the same statement to the effect that it has been almost a century since this sectarianism was first applied in 1860. How can Camille Sham'un and the others promise people to change sectarianism and now talk about the stoke of a pen?

Commenting on Sham'un's warning that this is what he wants, otherwise he would continue fighting, Birri said: We will let the Lebanese be the judges of this. We want one, unified, Arab, and just Lebanon. It is no longer in Camile Sham'un's interest, or the interest of his sect, to pursue the Israeli or sectarian approach.

Sniping in Beirut; Israeli Flights Over Al-Biqa'

NC160941 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Sniper fire has been directed at the Museum and Al-'Adliyah areas from Al-Barbir since 1000 today, making the Al-'Adliyah Road impassable. Army positions in Galerie Sim'an are coming under machinegun and RPG fire from Mar Mikha'il and Sfayr. Light- and medium-caliber weapons were fired in the Sabra Camp at around 1000, but we have no further details on this.

Israeli military planes conducted low-altitude supersonic flights over the mountain areas and the Al-Biqa' Valley at around 1030.

Gunmen Steal British Ambassador's Car

NC160829 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Intensive contacts are underway to retrieve the British Ambassador's car, which was stopped by gunmen near the British Embassy in West Beirut this morning. The armed men drove the automobile to an unknown location after forcing the driver and another passenger to get out. The ambassador was not inside the vehicle, which is a Datsun with license plate No. 9/124.

Car-bomb Attack Foiled; No Casualities

JN111637 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic
1600 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] foiled a new attempt to bring a booby-trapped car into the security zone this afternoon. [words indistinct]

The details of the incident are as follows: A yellow 280 Mercedes approached the gate of [name indistinct] at a very high speed disregarding orders by gate guards to stop in order to [words indistinct]. This forced the guards to open fire on the suspect car, which exploded with those inside it before reaching the gate. The incident did not result in any casualities among ASL soldiers. Investigations are still under way in order to [words indistinct].

French Observers Commander Denies Withdrawal Plans

NC111614 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Responsible Circles expressed deep concern today at France's announcement, through its charge d'affaires Marcel Laugel, that it would reconsider the deployment of French observers along the combat lines, in view of the dangers to which they are exposed.

To clarify the issue, the Voice of Lebanon a short while ago asked Colonel (Buri), commander of the French observers in Lebanon, whether the fact that the deployment of the French observers is being reconsidered means that preparations are being made for their withdrawal. The colonel asserted that their immediate withdrawal is not currently under discussion. He said that France is not at present contemplating removing its observers from Lebanon.

Asked whether the French would reduce the numbers of their forces and move their positions, the colonel said: we will neither reduce our forces nor move our positions at present.

Col (Buri) was asked about the number of the French observers and their positions. He explained that there are 60 observers deployed in 3 positions in the capital and another in the mountain area.

To a question on whether the deployment of Syrian observers would conflict with the French observers' role, he said: I have heard, like everyone else, that Syrian forces might possibly be deployed in Beirut and its suburbs, as has been the case in Tripoli. But this possibility has, as far as I know, not yet materialized. I will not comment on this issue.

Col (Buri) said that the French observers are continuing to submit their daily security reports to the quadripartite Central Security Committee which, in turn, evaluates them. While they may not be comprehensive, these reports have helped to reach a cease-fire in certain cases.

Iranian Charge Denounces Kidnapping Operations

NC131341 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Iranian Charge d'Affaires in Lebanon (Mahmud Nurani) has affirmed that his country is working for the release of all people being held hostage in Lebanon. In an interview with *MONDAY MORNING* magazine, the Iranian diplomat denounced all kidnapping operations.

500 Amal Members To Be Trained in Al-Biqa'

NC141030 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] A training course will open at a camp near Shmistar tomorrow for members of the Amal Movement. They will be taken to the camp in Al-Biqa' from Southern Lebanon and Beirut. They will return to their original areas of deployment after completing a training course on vehicles and small-and medium-caliber weapons. Our Al-Biqa' correspondent reports that the number of trainees is well over 500.

Lebanese Forces Official Makes Speech in Juniyah

NC132017 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1542 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Speech by Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, delivered on the occasion of the upper Al-Matn festival in Juniya on 13 October — live]

[Excerpts] The current moves, proposed plans, and ongoing negotiations in Lebanon and the region must produce certain results. If these attempts fail to attain a solution, renewed fighting in Lebanon would be possible and resumed violence in the area permissible. It is true that the road to a solution is thorny and difficult; it is easier for the officials to wage war in which they can find glory and heroism, than to pursue peace in which the one-upsmanship of those opposed to a solution prevails.

However, it benefits us to struggle for peace just as we have fought for 10 years in the trenches, defensive positions, and fronts. The birth of peaceful negotiations demands a courage that surpasses the courage necessary for waging military battles. This is particularly true since, in negotiating, we are responsible for the life of the entire people. We will not allow anyone to forfeit the rights of the people, their accomplishments, and the fruits of their resistance. [applause]

The Lebanese Forces, which gained society's support as a military force, are determined to gain its confidence as a national institution. The institution that is unable to bring society from war and revolution to peace and stability, can never be called the resistance. [applause] Therefore, the Lebanese Forces are endeavoring to give Lebanon a bouquet of flowers after giving it a bouquet of martyrs. [applause]

Based on our ideas of peace, we are conducting negotiations in Syria. We are holding them on many issues, from a position of strength and nationalism. [applause] We are not conducting negotiations with the idea of making concessions or gains, or with the idea of obtaining more than others. We are negotiating with the intent of giving our utmost to Lebanon. We are conducting the negotiations as active representatives of civilized groups in a unified land which hope to establish a new life protecting the people from deprivation, fear, oppression, and displacement.

We are holding the negotiations in Syria from our desire to plan a better future for Lebanon, exempt from the whims of one-upsmanship and elections. We are participating in the Syrian negotiations in the hope of ensuring a stable future for our descendants and to spare them the bloody events. We say the same words here and in Damascus. We are determined — at least for our part — to give impetus to the tripartite negotiations and ensure their success. This is with the hope of achieving a security agreement to end the war and realize a political accord. We have a 10-year old security problem and a political problem which is dozens of years old. Any formula for a solution should involve changes accounting for Lebanese principles and not transient conditions. [applause] These changes must take into consideration the real situation, not misconceptions, and must ensure the necessary guarantees for the Christians.

We believe that the tripartite negotiations are a turning point that must be protected. These negotiations should not be used by some as a platform for achieving politically what they could not achieve militarily. These negotiations should not be used to spread destruction in the name of reform, promote secession in the name of change, or eradicate historic accomplishments in the name of future aspirations.

Hence, yesterday Syria was right to say that it is against a reversal of roles in Lebanon where the oppressed would become the oppressors. President al-Asad was correct in 1976 in saying that he would not accept oppression of the Christians in Lebanon because this would make him a time-bomb to be possibly used against his partners in the homeland. [applause]

We cannot move from a state of extreme sectarianism to a state of no sectarianism at all without doing so gradually. Some fell into confessionalism when we were trying to free ourselves from sectarianism. They practice confessionalism in their sectarianism and employment. This makes it incumbent upon us to expedite the abrogation of sectarian confessionalism so that political sectarianism can also be abrogated. [applause] It is evident that it is not us but the others who are obstructing change. We reject all attempts to portray the Lebanese Forces as delaying agreement and putting off the negotiations. We say that those who propose the full and immediate abrogation of political sectariansim seek to achieve domination and not reforms. [applause]

We have clear-cut concept regarding the termination of the state of war. This concept can be summed up in a few words:

Independence and sovereignty for Lebanon, and security and freedom for Christians. [applause] Any attempt to distort this concept within the context of discussions to end the state of war will be viewed as crossing a line that should never be crossed. [applause]

The termination of the state of war does not mean that we should accept any solution or sign any agreement or pay any price. We strongly desire a just and lasting solution. The termination of the state of war does not mean that we should relinquish our principles, sacrifice the struggle of our youth, forget our martyrs, and bargain over our accomplishments. [applause] Just as we are prepared to fulfil our promises and commitments and to forge ahead to work out our options, we are also committed to our principles, objectives, and values, particularly since these objectives are based on nationalism and not on factionalism, and aim to serve all Lebanese. [applause]

The termination of the state of war should not mean submission to the stronger and to the will of the other nations. Seeking the help of brothers is permissible, but becoming their captive cannot be countenanced. [applause]

The termination of the state of war should not mean resuming a failed experiment, because this would take us back to destructive war and vicious plots. The termination of the state of war should not mean that we accept the displacement of Christians, because this means that we would be recognizing the domination by some of Al-Shuf, 'Alayh, Iqlim Al-Kharrub, southern Al-Matn, and western Al-Biqa', as well as the domination by others of Al-Shiyah, Harat Hurayk, Burj al-Barajinah, and so forth. This would make the evacuees the 18th sect. [applause]

The termination of the state of war should not mean that we give up the land to usurpers from here and abroad. The termination of the state of war should mean the restoration of violated sovereignty, occupied land, confiscated independence, and usurped right. It should mean the elimination of the causes of war and the sources of anxiety and domination and hegemony.

The termination of the state of war should mean the return of the Lebanese evacuees to their homes and villages [applause] because to give up on the issue of the evacuees' return would be to relinquish the restoration of the land. There can be no peace without the return of our evacuees, and there can be no solution without the restoration of our land. Peace and solution must involve every displaced community and every evicted citizen, otherwise there is no need for the negotiations and the proposed solutions. [applause] We refuse to be a second Israel in our own land and we will not allow others to turn us into another Palestine in our own land. [applause]

Now that we are conducting negotiations in an attempt to end the state of war, we must remain alert and vigilant. The policy of alertness along with the brandished rifle should be coupled with the policy of stretching out our hands for peace. [applause] We are midway between war and peace. Our objective is to ensure success of the security mission.

Long live the Lebanese Forces; long live Lebanon. [applause]

Body Found Off Tartus Taken to Damascus Hospital

JN151238 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1215 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Report by Louis Faris from Damascus]

[Text] An important development occurred today in the case of the Italian cruise ship which was hijacked last week. Western diplomatic sources here said that the Syrian authorities transported from Tartus to Tishrin Hospital in Damascus the body of a man believed to be the Jewish American passenger Leon Klinghoffer who, it is said, was killed by the Palestinian hijackers.

The diplomats added that the Syrian authorities found the body floating in the water near Tartus harbor. It had been reported that the hijackers threw the body overboard off Tartus last Wednesday.

Western diplomatic sources told us that it has not yet been firmly established that the body is that of Klinghoffer. The autopsy and identification of the body will take hours, they said. However, these sources added that they are very definite that it is the body of the American and that in such a case it will be transported to the United States.

Khaddam, Lebanese Discuss National Reconciliation

JN151202 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus — A meeting was held in Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office this morning. The meeting included the representatives of the Amal movement, the Lebanese Forces, and the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party. During the meeting, the conferees discussed means for achieving national reconciliationand ending the civil war in Lebanon. The Lebanese parties participating in the meeting stressed their determination to reach a solution to restore security, tranquility, and stability to Lebanon, end the war, and achieve national reconciliation. The atmosphere of the meeting was positive.

Reportage on Visit by Soviet Friendship Delegation

Ba'th Leader Receives

JN121853 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 12 Oct (SANA) — Comrade Tashibkova, member of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the KiSSR Council of Ministers and KiSSR minister of foreign affairs, has stressed her country's support for Syria's lofty stands in the face of imperialist and Zionist plans. This came when Comrade Dr Wahib Tennus, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and chairman of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society, received the delegation of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society led by Comrade Tashibekova here this morning.

Comrade Tannus hailed the USSR's stands in support of our just causes and the special relations between the Syrian and Soviet peoples, parties, and governments. He affirmed that under Hafiz al-Asad's leadership Syria will remain the primary supporter of the Arab people's struggle in confrontation of imperialism and Zionism.

Talks revolved around friendship and cooperation relations and means to promote them.

Ba'th Member Receives

JN122050 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus — Comrade Dr Tawfiq Hassun, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party secretary for the Damascus University branch, received Comrade Tashibekova, member of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the KiSSR Council of Ministers and KiSSR minister of foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying her this evening. The delegation is currently visiting Syria to attend celebrations of the 5th anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty with the USSR and celebrations of the 68th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

Comrade Hassun welcomed the visiting delegation and spoke about the firm relations between Syria and the USSR and about the close friendship between the two peoples. The visiting delegation was briefed on Syria's firm stands under President Hafiz al-Asad toward the imperialist-Zionist aggressions and its struggle for liberating the occupied territories and restoring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Comrade Tashibekova spoke about the good, firm relations between the Soviet and Syrian peoples. She praised cooperation between the two countries in all fields. She stressed that this visit is to entrench friendship and cooperation on the 5th anniversary of signing the friendship and cooperation treaty. She reiterated the USSR's support for Syria's struggle until the occupied territories are liberated and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights are achieved.

Al-Na'ib Receives

JN131310 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1220 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 13 Oct (SANA) — 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, received here today Mrs Tashibekova, member of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the KiSSR Council of Ministers and KiSSR minister of foreign affairs, and the accompanying delegation.

Talks revolved around the current situation in the region, the international situation, and relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet minister hailed the role Syria is playing in the confrontation of imperialist and Zionist schemes.

'Isam al-Na'ib expressed his appreciation for the USSR'sstands which back and support the Arab people's struggle.

Speech Rally Held

JN132113 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus — The Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society held a speech rally this evening on the 5th anniversary of the friendship and cooperation treaty with the USSR and the 68th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. The rally was held at the General Federation of Trade Unions auditorium. It was attended by Comrade Dr Wahib Tannus, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and chairman of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society; members of the Progressive National Front; 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Comrade Tashibekova, member of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the KiSSR Council of Ministers, and KiSSR minister of foreign affairs; and the Soviet ambassador in Damascus.

Comrade Wahib Tannus delivered a speech in which he conveyed the greetings of the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, to the audience. He welcomed Comrade Tashibekova.

Comrade Tannus stressed that the October Socialist Revolution stood at the side of our Arab people's struggle and their just rights to liberate the occupied Arab territories and regain the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to self-determination and to establish their independent state.

Comrade Tannus said: Our great people highly appreciate the friendly USSR's great stand of solidarity and salute the friendship and cooperation between us — cooperation which acheived great success following the historic meeting between the leader of our people's march, struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and Comrade Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. He said their viewpoints were identical on various issues of common interest.

Comrade Tannus stressed our country's firm stands on all Arab issues. He denounced the capitulatory deals which seek to liquidate the Palestine question.

Comrade Tashibekova delivered a speech in which she praised the old and firm friendship between the Soviet and Syrian peoples. She stressed that the days of friendship have turned into real celebrations.

She stressed the USSR's support for the Arab people's struggle for freedom and for liberating their land and regaining their usurped rights. She said: [Words indistinct] our relations during recent years. She said the signing of the freindship and cooperation treaty has come to constitute a strong base for the comprehensive relations between Syria and the USSR and effectively contributes to confronting hostile imperialist-Zionist plans.

She stressed that cooperation between our countries was the logical outcome of the development of relations between our countries, especially following the corrective movement under Comrade President Hafiz al-Asad. She expressed her country's appreciation for Syria's struggle and steadfastness in the face of imperialism, Zionism, and reactionary forces. She stressed that Syria today is a symbol of and support for the struggle against U.S.-Israeli plans that seek to impose imperialist hegemony and capitulatory solutions in the Middle East.

Qaddur Receives

JN141500 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1406 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Daamscus, 14 Oct (SANA) — Mahmud Qaddur, deputy prime minister for services affairs, received here today the Soviet friendship delegation currently visiting Syria led by Mrs Dzhamal Tashibekova, deputy chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the republic. Qaddur talked about the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields between Syria and the Soviet Union, which are developing in a way that serves the interests of the two peoples and countries.

The delegation leader hailed the great accomplishments and comprehensive progress in Syria and the big role Syria is playing in regard to the Middle East issue.

Assembly Speaker Receives

JN141651 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Damascus — Mrs Dzhamal Tashibekova, member of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers, and Kirgiz SSR minister of foreign affairs, has expressed her great appreciation for the prominent and destinguished role Syria is playing under President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting hostile imperialist and Zionist schemes in this important region of the world. She stressed the USSR's stand of supporting and backing the Arabs' struggle in Syria and the Arab region for their just causes aimed at liberating their occupied territories and regaining their usurped national rights.

This came during People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi's reception for Mrs Tashibekova and the delegation of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society accompanying her in the presence of the Soviet ambassador in Damascus at noon today.

Al-Zu'bi reviewed current issues in the region and Syria's principled and firm stands on them. He expressed appreciation for the USSR's stands that support and back the Arabs' struggle for their freedom, liberation, and just causes. He pointed to Syria's support for the Soviet Union in its peaceful initiatives and stands on the militarization of space and disarmament, as well as its work to create an appropriate international atmosphere to render these initiatives a success.

SANA Cites UNDOF Statement on Israeli Plane Incident

JN151430 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1405 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 15 Oct (SANA) — The political editor of the SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY has stated the following:

The command of the UN Disengagement Observer Force [UNDOF] on the Golan issued a statement here today denying Israeli claims that an Israeli plane had violated Syrian airspace and was intercepted by our ground defenses. The statement also denied that Syria apologized for this incident.

Hafiz al-Asad Receives Saudi Envoy, Message

JN121022 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] At 1200 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, deputy head of the Saudi National Guard, who conveyed to his excellency a message from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

[Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic at 1815 GMT on 12 October rebroadcasts the report but says the message delivered by the Saudi envoy is from Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and commander of the National Guard.]

Al-Asad Receives UAE Petroleum Minister 15 Oct

JN151556 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, at 1200 today. Dr al-'Utaybah conveyed the greetings of UAE President Shayk Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. The president accepted them with thanks and asked the minister to convey cordial greetings to Shaykh Zayid and the fraternal UAE people. Talks revolved around some of the events in the region.

Received by Al-Durubi

JN152011 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1825 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 15 Oct (SANA) — Minister of Oil and Mineral Wealth Dr Ghazi al-Durubi met here today with Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, who is currently visiting Syria. The two sides discussed spheres of cooperation between the two countries, especially in oil and mineral wealth. They stressed the need to bolster cooperation in the service of the two fraternal peoples.

Council of Ministers Discusses Political Developments

JN141218 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus — The Council of Ministers met under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at 1100 today and reviewed political developments in the area. The deputy prime minister for economic affairs and the foreign minister presented an explanation of the political and economic results of President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the CSSR.

During the meeting, Dr al-Kasm explained the meaning of militant trends among the Arab masses which are determined to topple the plots of the U.S. Administration and the Zionist enemy and to prevent capitulatory parties from attaining their goals. He asserted that the Arab masses' resistance escalates in support of Syria's pan-Arab and principled stands against the anti-Arab plots and trends.

The prime minister also explained a number of political matters related to events in the Arab and international arenas.

After the political review, the Council of Ministers discussed the topics on its agenda and made appropriate decisions. The Council referred some matters to the competent departments to be reformulated or amended in accordance with the suggestions presented in this meeting.

Kuwaiti Paper Notes 'Dispute' With Iran

GF111520 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 10 Oct 85 p 1

[Report from Paris]

[Text] Arab circles have revealed the existence of a mounting Syrian-Iranian dispute. These circles say that the disagreement between the two allies revolves around three points:

First: Political guardianship over Shi'ite Muslims in Lebanon. Syria has thrown all its weight behind the Amal Movement, which is led by Nabih Birri. Syria has supplied the movement with 50 tanks, mortars, and rocket-launchers. On the other hand, Tehran supports Hizballah.

Second: The second point of disagreement is the Palestinian resistance. Tehran is considering condemning the Amal Movement's assault on the Palestinian camps, which took place with the blessing of Damascus.

Third: Damascus looks with dissatisfaction on the rapprochement between pro-Khomeyni Lebanese Shi'ites and fundamentalist Sunnis, against whom the Syrians played a basic role in the events of 1978 and 1979 in Syria. Tripoli's recent events have been one form of this disagreement. Iran has condemned what it described as "the forces of arrogance" which conspired against Tripoli. Damascus' support for those who attacked Tripoli, capital of northern Lebanon, has been evident.

Al-Ahmar Receives PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum

JN150943 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0903 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 15 Oct (SANA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum this morning. The talks during the meeting dealt with the Palestinian situation in particular and the situation in the Arab arena in general. The talks also dealt with mobilizing efforts to confront the Israeli aggression; the U.S.-Zionist plans; and their tools, the symbols of deviation and capitulation.

Media Comments on Cancellation of London Meeting

Radio Comments

JN151333 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The aims of the Amman agreement are now clear. Moreover, the objectives of the U.S. moves and the Arab moves that support U.S. diplomacy have become apparent. The Arab rejection of the policy contained in the U.S. settlement and all the alternatives to the Arabs' own strength, which is capable of changing circumstances, have now been crystallized. This was manifested by the challenge of the Egyptian man in the street to Al-Sadat's heirs, by the statement of the Jordanian professional organizations, and by the activation of the fedayeen operations inside the occupied homeland. It was also manifested by the Arab masses' conviction that Syria's principled, firm stand is the only means and guarantee for creating an Arab reality that will achieve our nation's aspirations for liberation and victory.

The British slap in the face to the policy contained in the Amman agreement demonstrates the extent of the humiliation to which those who are running after the mirage of U.S. solutions have reached. This slap in the face exposes those who had been under the illusion that those who established the Zionist entity by occupying Palestine might have been pained as a result of their guilty conscience.

Undoubtedly, the 'Arafatist leadership, which contributes to increasing Palestinian fragmentation, will fabricate excuses not for its compromising attitude but for the British attitude toward it, despite having lost all its cards to promote the Amman agreement and, hence, to reach reconciliation with Israel. The 'Arafatist leadership, which gave cover to the Israeli strike on Tunisia by reaffirming its commitment to the path of capitulation and by entrenching its allegiance to the Camp David regime and its supporters, may again give Israel the opportunity of making its aggression on Tunisia one of a series of operations that are directed against Palestinian sentiments with the aim of making the Palestinians despair of struggle and depriving the Palestinians and the Arabs of the ability to support the Palestinian revolution.

It is obvious that the Amman agreement — just like the Camp David agreement and the mad war of Saddam Husayn — was meant to be a tool for imperialism and Israel to strike at the Arab sentiments toward Palestine and the Palestinian people. The 'Arafatist leadership represents the Trojan horse for the capitulation forces that are using this leadership to strike at the Palestinian revolution because it is the focal point of Arab mass action and a pan-Arab dimension where the desires of the Arabs meet to realize the most sacred Arab demand, which is the unity of ranks, aims, and sentiments.

The Jordanian professional organizations' statement not only represents the genuine Arab masses' demands for striking at the attempts to create Arab desperation and fragment Arab efforts but the Arab desire to counter the results of the Amman agreement and its concepts, which serve only Israel and its aims.

The British Government did not hide the fact that its support for the agreement was based on the recognition of Israel by the two signatories to the agreement, and that the agreement's articles and provisions strengthen the Camp David march and cancel the Palestinian existence in Israel's favor. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has never tried to hide the real aim of U.S. diplomacy, which is based on Camp David and the Amman agreement. Shultz even denied the Palestinian people any human description. He boasted that Washington and Tel Aviv agreed to pursue the Palestinian everywhere with all U.S. and Israeli resources.

What have the Palestinian people reaped from 'Arafat's connivance with the United States and its agents? What have the Palestinian people benefited from the Amman agreement, which has canceled their existence and cause? Here we must explain to the Palestinian people and the Arabs at large 'Arafat's obscurantism, his lies and fabrications. When the 'Arafatists hailed the British prime minister's decision to receive a joint delegation, they did not refer to the reasons why Britain made that decision. Now, that the facts have become clear, it is obvious how 'Arafat contributes to liquidating the Palestinian existence — people, land, and cause.

Thus, new secrets in the Amman agreement are becoming clear. Also becoming clear is 'Arafat's relationship not only with the partial solutions but also with all the U.S.-Israeli arrangements that are aimed against the Palestinians everywhere and on all levels. This is because the liquidation of the Palestinian cause cannot be carried out except through the Palestinians themselves. This is what the U.S. secretary of state said. He was supported by the theatrical hijacking of the Egyptian plane and was vindicated by 'Arafat's statements that he would not change his position even though the aggression against Tunisia was the beginning of similar, continuing Israeli action.

AL-BA'TH Comments

JN150753 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 15 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Road of Illusions to the British Foreign Office," *AL-BA'TH* says: The clamor that has been filling the region regarding the daring step that British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher would take and by which she would open London's doors for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to hold adialogue on the alleged peace opportunity in the region, yesterday reached an ignominious end that perfectly befits Mrs Thatcher's step and the hopes that some Arabs have pinned on it. The British foreign secretary refused to receive the two Palestinian members of the delegation under the pretext that they did not condemn terrorism and did not explicitly recognize Israel's right to exist in the Middle East. The meeting was confined to the British-Jordanian sides.

The paper says: As can be gleaned from the British Foreign Office statement, Britain wants the 'Arafatist-Jordanian delegation to openly recognize Israel's existence and settlements before the British foreign secretary shakes hands with the delegation members. Britain wants a clear, open condemnation of the Palestinian armed struggle, which the West now brands as terrorism. In other words, London —just like the United States and Israel — wants to take everything before discussing what it can give — which is nothing. The British Government wants to remove some obstacles from Washington's path through a ploy that could have been agreed on in advance with one of the sides to the delegation in the same front of capitulation. This would make all the front's concessions insufficient and in need of a last fig leaf in order to seem convincing to both Israel and the Zionist circles in London and Washington.

This insult, which only disgraces those involved, presents to Arab public opinion as well as international public opinion, which sympathizes with our legitimate rights, with a live example of the tortuous paths that those Arabs, who are either misguided or conniving under the slogans of moderation and rationalism, are treading. It also shows the harm they have done to the Arab dignity and aspirations for wresting our right to liberation by means that befit the history of this nation, its glory, and its wasted resources.

These [capitulationist] Arabs may invent pretexts in order to cover up the results and consequences of this British slap in the face but the roads to Washington, London, and Tel Aviv will remain illusory paths unless the steps that are taken along them carry the Arabs' strength, dignity, and solidarity of struggle.

The latest U.S. act of piracy and the longstanding British stand on the Arabs' first cause have vindicated the Syrian stand and exposed the stands of those who followed their whims and ran after the U.S.-West European illusions.

In any case, the future will confirm many more facts.

AL-BA'TH Analyzes Egyptian 'Popular Uprising'

JN140805 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 14 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary entitled "The Cairo Uprising Is an Extension of a Pioneering Pan-Arab Policy," *AL-BA'TH* says: The seething popular unrest, which manifested itself in Cairo through a real confrontation between the angry masses and the regime's repressive tools, was not the result of the U.S. act of piracy against the Boeing civilian airliner; it was not a protest demonstration against this piracy. The popular voice that reverberated in the Cairo skies was an expression of a popular desire that the agent regime was unable to chain or stifle despite the various methods and means it used, ranging from intimidation and repression to flexibility and moderation under the slogan of false democracy.

AL-BA'TH adds: The voice of our masses in Egypt is an embodiment of the mass awakening that 'Abd al-Nasir initiated in the land of the 23 July revolution. It was an extension of a pioneering, pan-Arab policy, which Arab Syria has been following since the corrective movement under President al-Asad's historic leadership. The corrective movement gave birth to the October war of liberation and placed the Arab nation in a state of awakening that brooked no retreat, compromises, or tranquility.

The Arab awakening, which paved the way for the war of liberation that accompanied it and which was entrenched by its results, undoubtedly constituted a grave threat to the Zionist enemy, its ambitions, and its expansionist, aggressive strategy. Therefore, the enemy began to work to prevent this awakening from spreading and continuing. It saw its separate deal with Al-Sadat as an opening for further similar deals. The paper adds: Thus, a sort of collapse afflicted the Arab ranks. Fragmentation spread in the Arab nation. However, Arab Syria, which based its pan-Arab vision on mutual trust between it and the Arab masses, did not stand impotently vis-a-vis the enemy's designs against the Arab nation. It continued to kindle the fire of mass struggle which was greatly manifested by the Lebanese national resistance. The Arab bloods were mingled on the soil of an Arab country in order to declare to the whole world a unity of struggle that knows neither borders nor regions.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* says: This resistance, which fights in the name of the Arab nation, has sparked the enthusiasm of all strugglers against the projects of domination and capitulation. The Egyptian people's response was a natrual reaction against the mastermind of these projects. Therefore, our Egyptian masses raised slogans against the Camp David policy. They hailed the Arabism of Palestine, affirming that the popular uprising represents a pan-Arab, national desire that will triumph against all the traitors and all those who sold their consciences to our nation's enemies.

Peres Notes Change in Husayn Positions

TA160847 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister believes that Jordan's abstention in the vote on disqualifying Israel's accreditation to the United Nations signifies a change in its position toward Israel. Mr Peres believes there are some other signs that point in the same direction, one of which is Amman's condemnation of the Larnaca murder.

Calls Husayn 'Responsible Leader'

TA151350 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1347 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Today Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said he considers King Husayn to be a responsible leader who genuinely wants a peaceful solution to the Middle East dispute. The prime minister added that people in Amman know that the acts of murder in Larnaca and Barcelona were undoubtedly committed by the PLO.

Our correspondent Yisra'el Segal comments that in an hour the debate on the issue of the Middle East is to begin in the Socialist International. A complete blackout has been imposed on the contents of the deliberations and journalists have not been permitted to enter, even to the floor on which the deliberations are being held.

Peres: 'Concrete' Talks on Links With Poland

TA160846 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres leaves Austria today for the U.S., where he will be holding talks with President Reagan. In a news conference in Vienna, Peres said Israel is moving toward diplomatic relations with two East Bloc countries, one of which is Poland. Earlier, he attended a meeting of the Socialist International. Lucien Meisels reports from Vienna:

[Begin recording] Peres' news conference brought only one interesting bit of information: The Israeli prime minister said that his country was in concrete negotiations with at least one Socialist country besides Romania about the resumption of diplomatic links. Pressed for details, Peres was heard to remark that he meant Poland, but he did not repeat this statement. [end recording]

Peres 'Apparently' Met Top Arab Leader 11 Days Ago

TA160549 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Oct 85 p 1

[Report by Gid'on Alon and Dan Margalit]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres apparently met overseas with a top dignitary from one of the Middle East countries 11 days ago. The *HA'ARETZ* correspondent has learned that the meeting was held under a heavy veil of secrecy. The prime minister secretly left Israel on Friday, 4 October or Saturday, 5 October, spent Saturday abroad and returned to Israel immediately after the meeting, apparently on Saturday evening.

Peres' meeting was apparently conducted with the knowledge of Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who was in the United States at the time. The meeting probably centered on the political process in the area on the eve of the prime minister's departure for a meeting with the U.S. President and administration leaders which will be conducted this week.

Yesterday the Prime Minister's Office denied the report.

Peres Plan Outlined; Shamir Says 'Not New'

TA150958 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 15 Oct 85 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir and Pe'erli Shahar]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres takes off this morning for Vienna and Washington armed with a political achievement — a rift between Jordan and the PLO. A close associate of the prime minister told *HADASHOT* last night: The blow Yasir 'Arafat suffered as a result of the disclosure of his involvement in terrorism creates new chances for progress in the peace process. It is believed that such a process could be launched either at the end of this year or early next year.

The prime minister is carrying a plan. First, he plans to make a gesture toward Jordan in expressing readiness for an international aegis for negotiations, provided that that forum's composition is acceptable to Israel.

The first stage of the Peres plan calls for a nonbelligerency agreement between Israel and Jordan. Shortly after such an accord is signed, Israel will begin implementing the autonomy plan — self-rule for the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza.

This plan is based on the Camp David accords and says that Israel will limit to the minimum its involvement in administering the daily affairs of the inhabitants of the territories, apart from maintaining a limited military presence. The local authorities will be responsible for the rest: operating a local police force, local courts, a free educational system, an Arab bank, and guaranteeing religious freedom.

The Peres plan has won appreciation from the moderate Arab leaders in Judaea and Samaria with whom he met, but they nonetheless expressed the fear that the plan will not be acceptable due to PLO threats. Peres believes that the weakening of the PLO will free the local leadership of its fear of and dependence on terrorism.

The principles of the Peres plan have been accorded the support and absolute backing of the Alignment, together with the opposition of top Likud men. Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that Peres' proposal "is not new and has been discussed in the past with Egypt, which rejected it even before signing the Camp David agreements."

In closed Likud forums, ministers and Knesset members criticized Peres for rushing toward Husayn while violating the coalition agreement. Minister Ari'el Sharon argued that no progress should be made in the peace process with Jordan before Husayn removes all the terrorist headquarters from his country. Mikha'el Deqel and Roni Milo expressed the apprehension that the Israeli settlement drive in Judaea and Samaria might suffer a setback because of the Peres plan.

Likud Knesset Members Rap Plan

TA151433 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1425 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] At a meeting of the Likud Knesset faction, harsh criticism was again leveled at the prime minister, and people said he was working without the knowledge of the Cabinet and the Inner Cabinet over the negotiations with Jordan and the matter of the Golan Heights. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the justice minister said Mr Peres is not authorized to announce, in the name of the government, that Israel is prepared to discuss the Golan Heights or Judaea and Samaria. Minister Sharon is concerned about unilateral moves he says the prime minister is taking. He said he is not sure that even Mr Shamir knows about these moves.

At the Alignment faction meeting, faction leader Refa'el Edri asked its members not to react to attacks by the Likud members.

Sharon on Peres Plan

TA160814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Telephone interview with Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon by announcer Shalom Qital on 16 October — live]

[Excerpt] [Qital] Good morning, Sir.

[Sharon] Good morning.

[Qital] What is it that actually bothers you about the prime minister's conduct?

[Sharon] First, let me wish the prime minister a successful trip. His trip is important to all of us, as we all want the peace process to continue and we all believe in the need for peace. I hope his trip is truly fruitful. I hope the prime minister will act in accordance with the spirit of the government's basic guidelines, rather than in contravention of these guidelines, to promote the peace process.

What causes me some concern is the fact that this is the first time since Menahem Begin formed his Cabinet in 1977 that a prime minister goes abroad for political talks without holding a Cabinet debate on it, and furthermore does not even discuss it in the Inner Cabinet. Even clarifications to either the entire Cabinet plenum or the Inner Cabinet on the topics he will raise during his visit were not given, let alone a debate. After all, various ideas were mentioned in this context, beginning with some sort of international aegis which is certainly unacceptable to our bloc in the Cabinet — the Likud — and which to the best of my knowledge was similarly unacceptable to the Alignment at the time, and certainly is not to its liking in the incumbent government [as heard]. Besides, there are differences of opinion regarding an interim autonomy arrangement, and this is certainly unacceptable and was definitely not debated by the Cabinet. All this worries me. Also, I think that it is impossible to take the sobering-up of the world regarding the PLO for granted in the long run. Even now, all sorts of tunes are being heard in Europe on the matter.

Naturally, I am glad that the PLO's true face has once again been shown, but at the same time it is necessary for people to understand that the PLO carried out hundreds or even more cruel acts of murder over many years. All these horrendous killings were not enough to reveal the PLO's real image, while all of a sudden the murder of one single Jew — which was truly cruel and horrible — was the cause for a complete about-face. It is therefore necessary that people be wary of taking a naive approach, and it is necessary that we be extremely careful in paying Husayn compliments. After all, who is receiving these compliments? Someone who gives refuge in his capital, Amman, to the PLO commands that are behind numerous acts of murder and terrorism in western Eretz Yisra'el and other places all over the world. I am all for promoting the peace process; I would like to have talks with Husayn, but one thing must be made clear to him: talks — by all means. All the Israeli prime ministers have extended invitations to Husayn to enter negotiations, but first the PLO commands must be removed. It is unheard of that on the one hand Husayn will receive compliments, while on the other hand he grants his auspices to the PLO commands. This is a serious threat to Israel's security.

Deputy Chief of Staff Shomron on Fighting Terror

TA111530 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 Oct 85 Weekly Supplement pp 1, 2, 27

[Interview with Major General Dan Shomron, deputy chief of staff, by Eytan Haber; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Maj Gen Shomron, will the attack in Tunisia cause a decrease in the number of terrorist attacks?

Answer: Terrorism stems from a real need of certain parties. Therefore I cannot say that this or that air attack, that even a very successful operation, could prevent terrorism.

Question: Are we currently in the midst of a wave of terrorism?

Answer: Terrorism operates in three spheres: inside Israel and the territories, near the borders, and abroad. Each one of these kinds of terror has certain characteristics with which it works. Primarily, however, they are activated by the motivation stemming from the political problem. Terrorism in Israel and the territories, or at least indifference to it, allows the terrorists to act and then disappear into the population. When this situation does not exist there can be no terrorism. I believe that today most of the Arab population does not cooperate with the terrorists; therefore, there are only a few squads operating against us.

Question: How many? Dozens or hundreds of terrorists?

Answer: How many are active? Only a few dozen.

Question: In the whole of Judaea and Samaria?

Answer: Yes, only that number of really active terrorists. There are hundreds, and perhaps even thousands, who are willing to harbor terrorists, and perhaps there is a large group which says: It is no big deal if Jews are beaten up or killed. However there are only a few dozen who pull the trigger.

Question: Do we know about them?

Answer: It is a fact that we catch them all the time. We found out that we can attribute a number of attacks to each such squad.

Question: Do we search after these squads blindly, or can we say after we catch them: Why, these are just the people we were looking for!

Answer: We know about them, sometimes even their names. Sometimes we are lucky and catch them quickly, sometimes it takes longer, as was the case with the squad recently caught near Mt Hebron, where it took us months to kill and catch them. The real problem we are facing in the territories is to shorten the process and to see to it that only the squad is hit. This is extremely complicated because they murder hikers in different places, and then you start deploying army and security forces everywhere. The pyschological affects of terrorism are the main problem.

Question: What population does it affect?

Answer: Both ours and theirs. Successful terrorist attacks can create a situation in which more people among their population, who are already highly motivated, will come to believe that it's easy to carry out attacks and that there is no danger of being caught. Among our population it influences the extremists on both sides: One party says we should strike ruthlessly, and that there is no solution. The other party says we must make concessions, we must do something. The effect is very grave.

Question: As a long-time observer of terrorism and security activity in Israel, do you think our public has become more hysterical?

Answer: No, Israelis have always been subject to extreme moods which change rapidly. Sometimes our morale is up, and then it goes down. This is our character. The time of a peak of hysterics has passed; however, the first murders which occurred in the last terror wave surprised us. I think that even those who perpetrated the murders were surprised by the success.

Question: In such cases, does success engender more success?

Answer: It does not engender more success; it brings about more attacks, with chances for more success. Motivation then grows even among those who are not really active in terrorism. Suddenly they see that it is quite simple. A terrorist kills a couple in some isolated place, and then they say to themselves: If he is not caught why should I not do something, as well; I too will have in my "record" that I killed a Jew. I will be able to tell my grandchildren what I did for my people.

Question: What can the security forces promise a man who goes for a hike in the Jerusalem mountains?

Answer: One sphere of activity is intelligence. Its job is to identify the dozens of active terrorists.

Question: Before or after?

Answer: Before, but also after, because even then it has an effect. First, they stop acting. Second, I already said that successful attacks have great influence, and therefore I do not play down the importance of catching terrorists after an attack. Even if it is after a murder, it will prevent additional murders. However, until we catch them we have no other alternative than to maintain a military presence in sensitive places. It demands a lot of energy and is an enormous waste of resources.

Question: It also prevents the IDF from carrying out its main duties?

Answer: This holds true for the police and whoever deals with it as well. However, what is the real problem here? An active military presence creates great difficulties for innocent inhabitants, people whose very intentions are innocent, those who believe in "live and let live." As a result of our military activity we are unwittingly introducing this population into the circle of searches, in which there is always an element of humiliation and disruptions of normal life. There is real danger that these people, whom you hurt, will go through all the stages: First, they will agree to assist and cooperate with the terrorists, and then perhaps even to act themselves. However, even if they do not act, they will be willing to cooperate.

Question: Does the Intelligence Corps receive first priority in this issue?

Answer: Yes, certainly. especially since the end of the Lebanese war. Intelligence has to be in the territory a long time before it can adapt to the situation. It takes a long period of preparation. Now we are catching terrorists, and from this you can understand that the intelligence is well adapted. There is one more process which can certainly deter, and that is the process of deportation. Today, however, we have a legal problem with this issue.

Question: The problem is legal rather than operational?

Answer: The problem is neither operational nor political. The political echelon has decided on it. However, it is a very long process in which you lose some of the deterrence only because it transpires that there is no way to implement it. I would say that the main problem we are facing in the territories is to prevent the population from civil disobedience, which is in fact the greatest danger. Our problem is how to keep the situation on the back burner.

Question: Can't we perceive the first signs of civil disobedience in Judaea and Samaria today?

Answer: If all the incidents were grave, it would have been civil disobedience. It is a question of quantity. If there are only a few cases which we manage to solve, then it will not turn into civil disobedience. Certainly, if there were thousands of people who carry out the attacks it would have been civil disobedience, and this is precisely the danger.

Question: During the 1950's people were afraid to travel to Jerusalem and during the nights people drove through Wadi 'Ara only in convoys. Are we returning to those days?

Answer: In my opinion we are very far from those days. I also believe that this wave of terror will disappear, but there will be more waves in the future. The Palestinian problem is not going to be solved tomorrow. Our main problem is how not to cause more people to enter the cycle of terrorism or civil disobedience. This population has no intention of entering this cycle on its own choice, even though I certainly believe that most of the Arab inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria identify with the PLO. They are not Zionists.

Question: What is the situation regarding terrorism near the borders?

Answer: We have great achievements, and these achievements influence the situation abroad. The IDF is doing a great job in this area.

Question: And in so doing it is being deflected from its main occupation...

Answer: True; it also spends a lot of hours in terms of naval and aerial work, ambushes, and tanks. We are paying a heavy price here, and even then it is not foolproof. However, the bottom line is that there is great success here. By the way, even though there is no democracy among the terrorists, there is strong criticism of their leaders when they fail. When the terrorist vessel, the *Atavirus*, was captured, a thing which was a major failure for them, there was criticism there. They find it diffuclt to accept failure. The operations put them under extreme pressure. Now they are trying to get to Lebanon, as well, because they are losing their stronghold there.

Question: Is the political process the source of the latest terror?

Answer: The source of all terrorism is political. All the waves of terrorist activity also originate from the same source. The question is on what axis or in what sphere terrorist activity is linked to our responses or action. If the borders are hermetically sealed, we are left to deal with terrorism from the territories; if the terrorists have less success in the territories than they anticipate, they opt for other channels for their operations.

Question: How does the PLO profit in the political sphere from intensive terrorist activity?

Answer: In my opinion, no one would talk with the PLO if it did not have the potential to cause damage.

Question: To what extent does the PLO headquarters, which has been transferred to Jordan, contribute to the current terror wave?

Answer: It is difficult to define this in terms of quantity. If someone were to say to me: Let us run a comparative experiment; tomorrow we will remove the headquarters from Jordan and see to what extent the number of attacks here decreases, I could not say that there would be a drastic change. I am, however, convinced that the headquarters does contribute to this problem. There are so many residents crossing the open bridges, and all of them reach Jordan. This contact, a little financial assistance, a suggestion, a meeting, a briefing, these are people who, without this contact, would perhaps not enter into terrorist activity. Do you think that the activities would stop if the headquarters were removed from Jordan? No, certainly not.

Question: Is the major terrorist activity presently abroad?

Answer: Terrorism overseas has a much more complex function and influence, and in my opinion, is much more dangerous. Its function now is to pressure us indirectly into making political concessions, via other countries. That is to say, there are countries that are prepared to believe this way of thinking at a certain stage and say: The damage that has been caused us as a result of terrorism can be avoided if we support the Palestinians.

Question: But they were supporting the Palestinians long before terrorist acts were perpetrated.

Answer: The tendency exists. And if the damage resulting from terrorism is added to ideology, this is even better for them. The support takes the form of indirect pressure on us, via international institutions, or direct pressure on us. This is the aim of terrorism. The way this hits us is through personal pressure on the leaders. The terrorists stage an attack in Italy, and Craxi puts pressure on Peres.

Question: Is it easy to operate abroad?

Answer: Operating abroad requires conditions which the modern world currently supplies. The weakest points lie in air and sea transportation. Transportation operates freely throughout the world. Terrorist action also requires good communication because when you prepare for bargaining you need to maintain the tension throughout the world and report the drama at every moment. We have first class media communications worldwide; they are continually transmitting news. In other words, these conditions abroad are offered as a gift. Who can possibly hermetically protect all air and sea transport lines in all ports?

Naturally, the possibilities are always more attractive overseas. In every case of an attack and bargaining, and certainly abroad, pressure is placed directly on the leaders. The bargaining terrorists pose a very serious threat, and tell those people involved: Look, there is an alternative; if your leaders concede or release terrorists, or if they agree in terms of policy to these or other matters, an alternative does exist. You do not have to be killed. The situation is not like the case where they murdered a couple in the Massu'a forest or on Mt Gilboa. They murdered them, and there was no choice. Here, the pressure falls directly on the leaders and, in democratic countries, this pressure is tremendous.

Question: This is perhaps correct in cases such as the hijacked Italian liner; it is incorrect in cases such as the seamen who were murdered in Barcelona.

Answer: Whether it is murder or bargaining makes all the difference. In the case of Larnaca, a bargaining process did not even develop; the incident simply ended in murder. Murder has a lesser effect. An attack for the purpose of bargaining causes tremendous damage or influence on leadership, both on ours and on that of other countries because, in many cases, on board the hijacked plane or ship are passengers of different nationalities, from different countries. Here, then, is precisely the political effect of pressure, both direct and indirect, on the State of Israel. Pressure is applied in its most intense form. Therefore, in the case of overseas terrorism, we must convince the world that this is not just our personal problem. The latest example of the Italian ship is evidence of this. The problem is an international one and, in my opinion, the only way with which it can be dealt is through joint cooperation; otherwise, there is no chance of overcoming it.

Question: For more than a decade, the Fatah has been prevented from operating overseas. What has happened for it to have resumed terrorist operations abroad?

Answer: Every operation has its advantages and disadvantages. They apparently reached the conclusion that in the wake of several operations which did not have good results for them, they needed to operate in places where it is possible to carry their operations through.

Question: How can the world be persuaded to cooperate against terrorism?

Answer: It takes time, but the world will ultimately be persuaded. Those countries in the world that are fighting terrorism have set up anti-terror units. The countries have held meetings and have exchanged information. This is, however, a prolonged process.

Question: How does the bombing in Tunisia affect the person who plants a bomb in a Marks and Spencer store?

Answer: It does not have a direct effect. There is no connection. An operation such as the one in Tunisia has an accumulative effect on the same terrorist command which begins planning: This is our potential to cause damage.... Usually, one is on the defensive as regards the subject of terrorism. The moment you attack it, it becomes preoccupied with itself. Ultimately, terrorism will not end. If we are on the subject of Tunis, this method was chosen because it was the simplest. I have read dramas about the long flight. What descriptions were given in them! Do you know why this operation was chosen? Because it was the simplest one.

Question: Finally, on the eve of the Lebanese war, it was then Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan who said that a military solution exists to the problem of terrorism. Are you of the same opinion?

Answer: That chief of staff had many opinions with which I do not concur. I do not share this opinion, either.

Forensic Examination Results Handed Over to Egypt

TA151430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] A forensic examination of the people killed at Ra's al-Burqa' has shown that they were all shot by one weapon. The police affairs minister told the Alignment Knesset faction that two were killed instantly by the shots and five died of loss of blood because they were not given medical treatment for 5 hours. These findings have been handed over to the Egyptians.

Contacts Begun For Renewed Ties With Ivory Coast

TA151159 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 Oct 85 p 1

[Report from Abidjan by Tamar Golan]

[Text] The resumption of full diplomatic ties between Israel and the Ivory Coast is currently only a matter of technicalities, and the practical contacts between the two countries have already begun.

This was reported to *MA'ARIV* yesterday by a senior Abidjan source a few hours after the international press conference held yesterday by Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. The 80-year-old president spoke uninterruptedly for nearly 6 hours, courteously listening to the questions and answering all the reporters' questions candidly and openly. His address was made in the presence of hundreds of local political leaders.

The president received the warmest applause after making pro-Israeli comments and when he announced unambiguously that no Arab pressure could make the Ivory Coast change its independent policy.

The director of the Africa Division in the Foreign Ministry, Ben'ad Avital, [as published] is still in the capital of the Ivory Coast. He plans to hold meetings with administration officials, apparently including President Houphouet-Boigny, in the next few days.

Costa Rican President Arrives on Official Visit

PA140014 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1453 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Jerusalem, 13 Oct (EFE) — Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge arrived in Israel today on a 5-day official visit, during which he will meet with Israeli President Hayim Herzog and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

The Costa Rican president, who is accompanied by his foreign relations, education, and information ministers, was welcomed at the airport by President Herzog and Shim'on Peres.

After reviewing the military honor guard together with Herzog, Monge expressed his gratitude to the Israeli president and in a brief message, he stressed the traditional friendship bonds that have united Costa Rica and Israel since the creation of the Hebrew state in May 1948.

Prior to the speeches, the two presidents, Costa Rican Ambassador Ernesto Jenkinu Robles, the Israeli ministers, prominent rabbis and dignitaries of all the religious groups represented in Israel, as well as the diplomatic corps heard the national anthems, which were played by the Armed Forces orchestra.

Israel will never forget Costa Rica's solidarity, said President Herzog, particularly that of 10 years ago when Costa Rican Ambassador Banjamin Nunez stood on our side to condemn the UN resolution comparing Zionism with racism.

It took the two presidents 50 minutes to travel from the airport to the Jerusalem parliament, where Monge was welcomed by the municipality with the traditional bread and salt ceremony.

Tomorrow, Monge will meet with Labor Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who is also his personal friend, before the Israeli leader leaves for the United States. During his U.S. trip, Peres will meet with President Ronald Reagan and deliver a speech at the UN General Assembly. He will also meet with President Francois Miterrand in France. The Costa Rican president and his retinue are staying at the historic King David Hotel. There will be a banquet in their honor tomorrow night at the presidential residence.

Monge will begin his official program by placing a floral wreath over the tomb of Jewish journalist Theodor Herzl, who created the Jewish National Movement during the past century. He will then visit the Nazi Holocaust Museum in Jerusalem, accompanied by President Herzog.

The Costa Rican president will not sign any agreements with Israel during his visit. In addition to meeting Herzog and Prime Minister Peres, he will also meet Yitzhaq Shamir, the Israeli foreign affairs minister and vice prime minister.

The national radio of Jerusalem reported that Monge, who has been received by the press as a genuine frind of Israel, has requested a meeting with former Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

The day after he delivers a speech before the Parliament's (Knesset) plenary session, he will attend the inauguration of a pine forest on the hills of rural cooperative (moshav) Tarum, which will be named after President Luis Alberto Monge.

Confers With Peres

TA141823 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge met with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres this afternoon in Jerusalem. The prime minister stressed that Costa Rica is among Israel's best friends in Central America, if not the best. Following the meeting, the guest president told our correspondent Gid'on Remez that Israel plays an important role in the development of his country and its neighbors.

Addresses Knesset Session

TA151623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] The president of Costa Rica today delivered an emotional address to the Knesset plenum. President Luis Alberto Monge promised that his country would continue to stand by Israel in its struggle for peace and noted that this does not reflect any hostility toward the Arab countries.

Referring to the return of his country's embassy to Jerusalem, the Costa Rican president said that Jerusalem should not be a piece of merchandise in the market of international policy. There is no other people in the history of humankind who can show evidence of such loyalty to its capital as the Jewish people who declared Jerusalem its capital more than 3,000 years ago.

Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that at the end of his speech the visiting president became very emotional and burst out in tears when he quoted the book of Amos: "I will restore the fortunes of my people Israel, and they shall rebuild thr ruined cities and inhabit them."

Supports Fights Against Terrorism

TA151222 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has expressed support in Israel's fight against terrorism and understanding for the Air Force attack in Tunisia. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports that in a meeting with Foreign Minister Shamir the two dignitaries agreed that the main obstacle to peace is terrorism.

Moda'i Returns From Far East, Speaks on Relations

TA111945 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Interview with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i by Hayim Plattner at Ben-Gurion Airport, "this afternoon," on his return from Japan and Korea — videotaped]

[Text] [Plattner] Mr Minister, in the wake of your tour to Japan and Korea, should we expect a breakthrough in Israel's economic relations with these countries?

[Moda'i] I believe there will be progress in this. I do not know if we are talking about a breakthrough as there had been some reservations, but I believe we will now witness promising developments.

[Plattner] Is the fear of an Arab boycott increasingly subsiding or decreasing?

[Moda'i] If the fear of an Arab boycott is decreasing, this cannot be credited to us. This is thanks to a decreae in the power of oil and a considerable reduction in the resources at the disposal of the Arab countries. This is undoubtedly one of the influential factors.

[Plattner] It was reported that at the Korean Foreign Affairs Ministry you discussed the issue of resuming diplomatic relations and reestablishing representations in the capitals of both countries. Is there progress on this issue?

[Moda'i] I believe so. I believe progress has been made. I am not a man with big news yet, but at the same time, it should be understood that the attitude of these countries toward the State of Israel is based mainly on economic considerations, not political ones. We are going back to the question you posed to me earlier. The reduced weight of the oil countries will have an effect in this sphere as well. I would say that we neglected a region which is the world's third focus from the point of view of economic power besides the EEC and the United States. It seems to me we will have to try to reenter it with full force, and this will not be easy.

September Consumer Price Index Figures Released

TA151505 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Last month the consumer price index rose by 3 percent. The prices of vegetables and fruit rose by 39 percent and contributed 2 of the 3 percent in the index. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein notes that the monthly commodity basket for an average family now costs 1,060,000 shekels.

Moda'i on Index, Future Plans

TA160649 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Interview with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i by economic affairs correspondent Hayim Plattner in the Tel Aviv studio — live]

[Text] [Plattner] Good evening, Mr Finance Minister. Is a 3-percent consumer price index a good one in a period of price and salary freeze?

[Moda'i] It should be broken down: The index reflecting the increase in the price of goods is only 1.2 percent; the remaining 1.8 percent reflects the increase in the prices of fruit and vegetables, which is an outstanding and very strange deviation that we have the means to combat and that we will not accept.

[Plattner] Could you please elaborate on this? Do you intend to import tomatoes and cucumbers, for instance?

[Moda'i] Even this is a possibility. However, according to Agriculture Ministry assessments, this phenomenon is transient and will pass in the next few days or weeks.

As for the index itself, a 1.2-percent index, excluding fruit and vegetables, is an index that should make every person in Israel happy, as it indicates the end of the trend of rampant inflation we have seen over the past few years. Incidentally, even a 3-percent index is the best September index we have seen in 7 years and the best index we have seen in any month during the past 4 years.

[Plattner] But, Mr Minister, while the economic program may be succeeding, along with us you must have also watched the report we broadcast a few seconds ago showing a growing stratum of people who now require some assistance in making ends meet. Is this not a heavy price for the success of the economic program?

[Moda'i] It is exactly the opposite. It is because of the lower strata that no price is too high when trying to lower the frightening rate of inflation which has already run rampant. Although they appeared to be in a better situation when the rate of inflation stood at 25 or even 15 percent, their wages, or any other source of income, at that time were eroded in the course of the month in a wild and unacceptable spiral. However, I would like to add that the index alone should not be seen as an indication of the success of the economic program; the other economic indicators, together with the dramatic drop in the index, should imbue us all with the good hope that we are on the right track.

[Plattner] The question is whether it will be possible to continue to maintain the freeze on prices and the rate of exchange until June, knowing that we might be eligible for a cost-of-living increment as early as 1 December, as well as for other increments which must be paid according to the economic plan.

[Moda'i] I do not think the December index will be so high as to require the payment of a cost-of-living increment. I believe we will be able to maintain a low rate of indexes for many months. Of course, it is also necessary to keep an eye on the other factors, such as the capital market — as we saw on the screen a few minutes ago. Yet all in all, all the processes guarantee that we are on the road toward extricating ourselves from the economic deterioration. I hope we will have sufficient patience, resilience, and firmness, and then we will all ultimately benefit.

[Plattner] Finally, Mr Minister, your ministry has worked out a proposal for additional budget cuts for next year to the tune of approximately $500 million. Does such a cut not herald greater unemployment, a deeper freeze on the economy next year?

[Moda'i] Not at all, because we will try to trim the state budget so that we will be able to direct greater resources to the private market and allow it to grow. This is why we are obligated to trim the budget even further; otherwise, we will be embroiled in a state of austerity which, even if it is not worse than today's, we will lack the means to get out of, and what is worse, we will not have the means to return to the path of growth, which is ultimately the real solution to the woes of the Israeli economy.

[Plattner] Thank you very much, Mr Minister.

Terrorist Acts Inside Green Line Increasing

TA151425 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Over the first 9 months of this year there was an appreciable increase in the number of acts of terrorism, particularly inside the Green Line, compared with the same period last year. The number of attacks has almost doubled in Jerusalem. Half of the attacks were committed by individuals, as opposed to activity by the terrorist organizations. This has been reported by the police affairs minister to the Alignment faction.

IDF Kills Two Terrorists in Southern Lebanon

TA151905 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] This morning two terrorists were killed in the southern Lebanon area in a clash with an IDF force. Our forces sustained no casualties. The IDF spokesman has announced that kalashnikovs and sabotage materials were found beside the terrorists' bodies.

Administrative Detainees Stage Hunger Strike

TA150628 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Forty-five administrative detainees have been holding a hunger strike in Nabulus' new prison for the last week. They are demanding that the prison authorities either try them or release them. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that five of the strikers have been taken to the prison clinic for medical treatment. Le'a Tzemel, the lawyer representing several of the detainees, has demanded that the police affairs minister not transfer the detainees to the Beersheba prison, as she believes this contravenes international law which prohibits the transfer of prisoners to the occupying country's territory.

Knesset Partially Lifts Progressive List MK's Immunity

TA151910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] The Knesset has lifted some of the immunity of Knesset Member [MK] Muhammad Mi'ari, from the Progressive List for Peace, and from now on he is the same as any other citizen as regards anything involving freedom of movements, searches, and detentions.

Thirty-nine MK's voted in favor of the decision and 22 voted against. Fifty-nine MK's were absent, for various reasons.

Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that only 13 Alignment MK's participated in the vote and, according to the calculations, at least 4 of them supported lifting the immunity. Twenty-four Likud MK's came to the vote and the others came from the smaller factions on the left and the right.

During the long and emotional debate that preceded the vote, MK's from the Alignment and the far left claimed that today's decision is a blow at democracy and freedom of speech. MK's from the Likud and the far right said it is an expression of the Knesset's desire not to be content with words against supporters of the PLO, but also to do something.

New Space Station in Judaean Hills Inaugurated

TA151835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] The Israeli Space Agency has inaugurated a new satellite observatory at Bar Giyora in the Judaean Hills. The station is being run in cooperation with the American space agency NASA and is one of 30 similar facilities around the globe. Prof David Abir, the head of the Israeli Space Agency, told reporter Elihu Ben-On that the stations will bounce laser beams off a satellite 6,000 miles in space, with the goal of measuring movements in the earth's crust.

[Begin recording] [Abir] After a while, it is discovered that the distance between the various stations changes, and this way we have a very good way of measuring the movement of the crust of the earth. Israel is one of the places where it's highly interesting to know what happens to the crust of the earth, how it moves. The nearest station to us is in Italy, and then there are other stations in other places.

[Ben-On] Prof Abir, do you believe that there are going to be any more future relations, cooperation, between Israel and the United States concerning space?

[Abir] Oh, yes. There are several projects in hand. Of course, first of all, joint research projects between scientists in both countries, this has been going on for a number of years and it will be enhanced in the future. Another activity is to send, to launch Israeli space experiments designed and executed here in Israel, in the American space shuttles. [end recording]

POST Editorial on Changing Attitudes Toward PLO

TA150932 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
15 Oct 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Learning the Hard Way"]

[Text] Red faces are appearing all over the world these days — the faces of political leaders who have trusted the PLO to outgrow the infantile disorder of terrorism as a way of life and an ideology, and to graduate into the club of respectable peace-seekers. But there is still little evidence that these political leaders are willing to take the blame for the foolhardiness that has brought humiliation upon them and their countries.

In London yesterday the British government was forced to cancel, at the last moment, a scheduled meeting with an invited joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that was billed as a boost to the Middle East peace process. The cancellation followed the refusal of the Palestinians on the delegation to sign a declaration, agreed upon with the Jordanian members, which denounced terrorism and violence and affirmed Israel's right to exist within secure and recognized boundaries — even while acknowledging the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

The invitation, announced by Britain's premier in Aqaba a month ago, was the price Margaret Thatcher was prepared to pay for large British arms purchases by Jordan and Saudi Arabia. She excused it, however, by insisting that the two invited Palestinians

— Anglican Bishop Iliya Khuri, a former smuggler of explosives to terrorists in Jerusalem, and ex-Halhul mayor Muhammad Milhim, a friend of terrorists, both currently PLO Executive Committee members — are in truth "men of peace" who "totally and utterly reject terrorism as a way forward."

She had been given to understand, Mrs. Thatcher stated, that the two PLO gentlemen, upon arrival in London, would make unambiguous statements of their support of peaceful settlement and opposition to terrorism. Premier Shim'on Peres' pointed question, why the two could not make such a statement while still in the area, remained without an answer.

The storm of protest occasioned by the invitation within, let alone outside, Britain did not move the "iron lady" to call off the promised meeting. Nor did the series of atrocities perpetrated by PLO agents all around the Mediterranean during the past two weeks. Only last Thursday her foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, with evidence of the PLO's complicity in the piratical, and murderous, hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* staring him in the face, foresaw a mighty contribution to peace emerging from a meeting with "those men who favour negotiation, who favour moderation and repudiate violence, even those who have some association with the PLO."

Having thus been spat at in the face by the two PLO men, all that is left for Sir Geoffrey to do is eat his words, and promise never to take that organization at *its* word again. But will there be a condemnatory statement coming out of London that is at least as strong as the one issued in Amman yesterday, when news of the Milhim-Khuri perfidy arrived?

Humiliation is not always father to reassessment. The only lesson Bettino Craxi, Italy's premier, has evidently drawn from his humiliation at the hands of Yasir 'Arafat, the man ultimately responsible for the attack on the *Achille Lauro*, is that cooperation with the PLO must go on. Not content with having abased himself, and Italy, by colluding with President Husni Mubarak to grant safe conduct from Egypt to the four hijackers, Mr. Craxi let the operation's architect, PLF leader Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] — "an international criminal," as the U.S. attorney general called him yesterday — leave for Yugoslavia, from which he was certain to go scot free.

In Cairo meanwhile Mr. Mubarak, trying to wriggle out of his predicament and mollify protesting students, has been putting the blame on his American friends. Mr. Mubarak is perhaps more to be pitied than scorned. For him to charge the U.S. with the crime of piracy in bringing down the Egyptian plane that was carrying the fleeing hijackers, and to demand a "personal apology" from President Reagan, as he did yesterday, did not add lustre to his image.

Surely it was the U.S. which, by its bold action over the Mediterranean, saved the tottering world order, however briefly, from total surrender to terrorism.

That action may also have served as a prod to the UN — punctuating Mr. Reagan's earlier threat of his abstention — not to allow Yasir 'Arafat to address the General Assembly during next week's celebrations of the world body's 40th anniversary. Had the original plan gone through, what kind of UN would have been left? Some lessons are, perhaps, being learned, after all.

OAU Official Says Secretariat To Be Reorganized

AB110645 Dakar PANA in English 1445 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 10 Oct (ACI/PANA) — The General Secretariat of the Organization of the African Unity will be restructured soon, in order for it to have elements which are able to deal with economic problems. Mr Ide Oumarou, the general secretary of the pan-African organization, said the majority of the managing staff of the OAU are will trained politically, but their knowledge of economic questions is insufficient.

These questions, Mr Oumarou added, will from now on constitute the most important aspect of OAU action. In that regard, he said, referring to the will of African states to pay their 170,000 [figure as received] U.S. dollar debt, he was soon going to send a message to the debtors of Africa from the current OAU chairman, Mr Abdou Diouf.

OAU Calls on South Africa To Release Mandela

EA102045 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] The OAU has called on the Government of racist South Africa to effect the immediate release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners. The organization made this call in a statement it issued today to mark 11 October, which is a day of solidarity with South African political prisoners that is being held in accordance with a resolution passed by the United Nations.

The statement pointed out that the racist South African Government has never stopped violating basic human rights, which are enshrined in the UN Charter, and has massacred innocent people and confined Nelson Mandela and others to prison. The statement said that this year the day is being observed at a time when the desire of the international community to impose necessary economic sanctions on the South African regime has been strengthened and the broad masses of South Africa have intensified their struggle for freedom more than at any other time.

ECOWAS Official Calls for Monetary Union

AB131650 Dakar PANA in English 1624 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Lagos, 12 Oct (NAN/PANA) — The executive secretary of the Economic Community for West African States(ECOWAS), Mr Momodu Munu, said on Thursday in Lagos that the sub-region could only achieve meaningful economic integration through a monetary union.

Mr Munu said in a paper delivered at a lecture on West African monetary co-operation-survival factor for ECOWAS that the sub-region's multiple currencies, their different degrees of convertibility and the varying exchange attachments of ECOWAS member-countries were impediments to an effective monetary cooperation. He said that monetary unions tended to promote monetary stability by restraining a member-country from borrowing excessively from the banking system. He pointed out to the West African clearing house which was currently under the strain of accumulated debts by some member-countries whose currencies were overvalued and inconvertible.

The absence of a common regional monetary policy as under a monetary union and the persistence of considerable exchange rate disharmony among the regional currencies would constitute a major brake on the achievement of the integration objectives of the community, Mr Munu said.

He said that studies were currently going on in collaboration with central banks of ECOWAS member-countries on the issue of monetary union and that the recommendations of the study group would be presented to the heads of state next May at their summit in Lagos.

The paper was delivered on Mr Munu's behalf by Prof J.E. Manu, ECOWAS director of research.

Answering questions, Prof Manu said that it might be feasible to have a common currency which would co-exist with the CFA of the French-speaking member-countries of ECOWAS in the short-run pending the evolution of a single common currency in the long term.

The lecture was organised by the Nigerian Institute of Bankers.

LIBYA

People's Congress Delegation Leaves for PRC

LD151607 Tripoli JANA in English 1408 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Muharam, October 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Yesterday evening, a delegation of the Secretariat of the People's Congress headed for the People's Republic of China on a visit in response to an invitation from the standing committee of the Chinese Peoples' Council of Deputies. It comes within the framework of the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Libyan Arab and Chinese peoples.

The delegation included the secretary of the Peoples' Congress and the secretaries of municipalities of Tripoli, Benghazi, Sabha, Aljabal, Alakhdhar and Misratah.

Terrorism Combatted by Killing Americans, Zionists

LD120320 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In a world in which the law of the jungle prevails and the scales of justice are not properly balanced; in which rules are confused and the logic of oppression, humiliation, and arrogance becomes the rule — in this sort of world criteria are no longer criteria and a confused state of allegations and errors reigns supreme.

What name can we give to that operation in which the warplanes of the United States displayed their might against an Egyptian civilian airliner carrying Palestinian fedayeen who were honest and upright in their dealing with some people have no honor or trust? How are we to describe the behavior of the United States — the great superpower that still plays host to the United Nations? And what can be behind the stand of the Egyptian regime, whose civilian airliners took off with Palestinian fedayeen to their prearranged and preplanned fate, which was thought out and planned overnight?

Which camp will it be? Will it be the camp of the Fedayeen, the Palestinian people, and Arab Nation, and its revolutionary forces; or the camp of the imperialists and their agents -- the camp of the United States, Zionism, and the hireling conniving, pro-Sadat regime in Egypt? Which of the two camps practices terrorism, and which one of them raises the banner of the struggle against terrorism? Which of them raises the banner of honor and ethics, and which one has no honor or ethics? Which one is wise, reasonable, and just and which is mad, foolhardy, and unbalanced?

We ask these questions while we observe the chain of rapidly-moving events and hear deafening words concerning terrorism, combatting terrorism, madness, and wisdom. The prime minister of the government of the Zionist bands wasted no time in contacting the doyen of international terrorism, Reagan, soon after the completion of the great military operation of the U.S. planes to hijack the plane of the Palestinian fedayeen, congratulating him and reporting to him that the operation was seen as an outstanding act in the struggle against terrorism. Meanwhile, the official spokesman of the White House announced that there had not been any coordination in this operation with the Egyptian Government.

One is almost taken in by these words. We agree with Peres in what he said: namely, that the operation took place to combat terrorism — yes, Arab terrorism, which is fighting the barbarism of the United States and its aggression and arrogance, and which is fighting the piracy of Peres and his band and their usurpation of an entire homeland and an entire people — the crime of the century and every century, a crime that has no parallel in history.

Terrorism, crime, and dishonor are attributes of those in the Zionist state and Washington. Is the struggle of the Palestinian people to liberate their land and recover their usurped homeland terrorism, or does it depend on how it is viewed and labelled? In this regard, consider the extermination of the American indians, the original inhabitans and rightful owners of America; the invasion of Grenada; the support for the two racist states in occupied Palestine and southern Africa — Azania; the massacres of Al-Qibiya, Nahhalin, Al-Samu', Kafr Qasim, Dayr Yasin, Sabra and Shatila, and Hamman al-Shatt in Tunis; and the terrorizing of nations and the plundering of their resources?

True combating of terrorism lies in killing and eliminating every American and Zionist wherever he may be. It lies in punishing the criminals and pirates who have no honor, no ethics, and no respect for ther pledge, and committed the treacherous crime of piracy against the civilian airliner that carried the Palestinian fedayeen and against the hireling pro-Sadat men who were in collusion with them and who sold them the Palestinian fedayeen.

The parties to the filthy deal which took place between the Administration of U.S. international terrorism and the hireling pro-Sadat regime in Egypt must inevitably pay dearly for their crime. In this age in which the enemies of mankind disburb the peace, confuse values, upset the balance, distort facts, and suppress the truth, revolutionaries are called upon to carry out violent strikes; and those who have been called madmen should set out to teach the Zionists, the Americans, and their agents a harsh lesson so that they know who the madmen are and who the ones with sound minds are.

Well done, madmen! Well done, revolutionaries, you who rebelled against the decaying and humiliating life in the shadow of America and the Zionist enemy and their cowardly agents. Well done Muhammad 'Abd al-'Ati, Arab and Egyptian revolutionary and great hero, and all the people like him in every Arab land, and every honorable and free revolutionary who is accused by the agents of being a madman. Well done, free revolutionaries, who are being accused of the same charge levelled at the prophets and reformers — madness — the same charge that is levelled at upright revolutionaries everywhere; the same charge that was levelled at the Algerian revolutionary heroes when they began to arrange and plan the start of their revolution on 1 November 1954. They were accused by party followers, wisemen, and experienced politicians at that time of being madmen and of leading the country toward destruction.

We would like to see a lot more madmen like these. We wish the wise man who is at the helm in Egypt would, in a fit of madness, take an honorable and courageous stand toward the U.S. aggression against the Egyptian civilian plane and the Palestinian fedayeen who were in the sanctuary of Egypt and its government — unless, of course, this wise man is in collusion with the U.S. terrorist administration.

Muhammad 'Abd al-'Ati succumbed to his feelings of Arab and Islamic dignity and revolution and emptied his gun on those filthy Zionist spies. The same feeling overwhelmed the sons of Port Said — Port Said, the Leningrad of the Arabs, and the record-breaker in heroism and martyrdom when in 1956 it exterminated the waves of paratroopers who were dropped over Port Said, killing so many officers and men of the occupation, foremost among them Moorhouse, the British officer who was related to the British queen.

The heroes of Port Said encircled a group of Zionist tourists, and despite the intervention of the security forces, who resorted to violence, these heroes shouted down the hireling regime and demanded that relations with the Zionist enemy, be severed and that Arab Palestine be liberated. This prompted the Zionist tourists to flee from the land of blood and fire, breaking off their journey and returning to the Zionist state.

The Arab genie will no longer remain inside the lamp. The Americans, the Zionists, and their agents will confront the madness of the revolution and its destructive whirlwind everywhere in the Arab homeland. They will find that every Egyptian Arab and every Arab in the homeland of Arabism is another Muhammad 'Abd al-'Ati and that every town in Egypt and in the greater Arab homeland is another Port Said.

Egyptian Statement Shows Collusion in Interception

LD111947 Tripoli JANA in English 1838 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text]Tripoli, Muharram 27, Oct 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Egyptian regime's Foreign Ministry issued a statement this afternoon on the interception of U.S. fighters to an Egyptian airliner which had 4 Palestinian fedayeen on board, which showed clearly the Egyptian regime's weakness and defeatism. It showed that regime's defeated and appalling incompetence to take any decisions especially those concerning Egypt's dignity and sovereignty.

Despite the new U.S. operation of international piracy and organised act of terrorism America carried out on an official level, the statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Egyptian regime ignored all that and played on the same tune which confirms its determination of pressing ahead in the claimed peaceful line.

This attitude of the Egyptian regime confirms that the American piracy is a jointly pre-planned action between the Egyptian regime and the U.S. Government with other sides conspiring with them.

The new American aggression has once more revealed bluntly the stances of the puppet regimes in the Arab homeland. It revealed that they are nothing more than puppets in the hands of the U.S. Government used to serve its aims and the Zionist enemy's who ally itself with it.

MOROCCO

Trial of 28 'Opponents of Regime' Begins

LD160858 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Marrakech, 15 Oct (APS) — The trial of 28 opponents of the Moroccan regime accused of activities against internal state security began yesterday, Monday, at the criminal chamber of the Court of Appeal in Marrakech.

Some 15 persons among the accused are still at large, including Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz Na'mani, who used to be a student at the Arts Department of Rabat University and who had previously been tried twice in absentia in Morocco. It should be pointed that the 13 accused who were put on trial yesterday, Monday, before the appeal court in Marrakech came from different parts of Morocco, like Nador in northern Morocco, Ouarzazate in the south, and Casablanca.

The Moroccan regime authorities have charged them particulary with secretly circulating leaflets in Marrakech and inciting Moroccans to rebel against the monarchist regime in Morocco.

SUDAN

U.S. Flag Burned at Pro-'Arafat Demonstration

NC151424 Paris AFP in English 1358 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 15 (AFP) — A 40,000-strong Sudanese crowd today chanted anti-American and pro-Palestinian slogans and burned a U.S. flag to greet Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on a visit to Khartoum. The rally had been intended as a small meeting, after plans for a mass gathering followed by a march to the U.S. Embassy here had been cancelled on orders of the military government. Security forces today sealed off all routes to the embassy, and dispersed the crowd with tear-gas.

U.S. diplomats had earlier refused to meet a delegation which went earlier to the mission to hand in a protest note.

The crowd was in particular protesting the October 1 raid by Israeli jets on PLO headquarters near Tunis.

Greeting the enthusiastic crowd with a V-for-Victory sign, Mr. 'Arafat told his listeners: "We will gain victory by the will of Allah and the will of the Arab and Islamic nation."

The crowd, thronged in front of the Presidential Palace where Mr 'Arafat is staying, shouted: "Down U.S.A., down Arabs of America, no to negotiations, no to surrender." "Sudan is against America, long live the struggle of the Palestinian people, long live the struggle of the Arab people — revenge, revenge." Similar slogans were to be seen on the many banners carried by political parties and trade union groups at the rally.

Mr. 'Arafat made no reference in his address to Britain's decision to cancel a meeting with two officials of the PLO in the framework of a plan for peace talks between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Mirghani al-Nasri, a lawyer who led the delegation to the U.S. Embassy, told the crowd that the diplomats' refusal to meet with the group demonstrated "American arrogance and conceit." The meeting had been organized by the National Alliance of Trade Unions and Political Groups, which was instrumental in the military coup which overthrew the regime of Ja'far Numayri on April 6 this year.

Sudan has since modified the strong pro-U.S. stance it took under Mr. Numayri, re-establishing diplomatic relations with neighbouring Libya and placing less emphasis on its previously very close relationship with Egypt.

However Attorney-General and Acting Interior Minister 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati, who ordered the cancellation of the planned march on the embassy, had said the current situation in Sudan was unsuitable for such rallies.

Memo to Reagan Read

JN151356 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1108 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Oct (SUNA) — The American Embassy here today declined to receive a memo from the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Homeland sent to the U.S. President through the American ambassador in Khartoum. The memo, which was read in a rally in Martyrs Square in Khartoum in support of the Palestinian revolution, calls on the United States in the name of the Sudanese people to observe international law, norms, and resolutions and also:

1. To acknowledge that the State of Israel is an aggressive entity in the Middle East and to stop favoring this entity;

2. To accept international recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their state;

3. To recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people;

4. To deal with the states of the region as equals and on the basis of mutual respect and benefits.

The following is text of the memo:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Memorandum from the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Homeland to the President of the United States

The President of the United Statres of America,

Through the ambassador of the United States of America in Khartoum:

Following the triumph of their glorious popular revolution, the Sudanese people today stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder with the brave Palestinian people in their battle for existence and self-determination on their national soil in occupied Palestine. While affirming this pan-Arab stand, the Sudanese people are absolutely certain the racist Zionist entity in occupied Palestine is no more than an imperialist American base in the heart of the Arab homeland that has threatened and is still threatening the Arab liberation movement throughout the region. This compels the Sudanese people and the Arab liberation movement to continue their struggle to uproot this racist Zionsit existence, which is hostile to the interests of the peoples in the region.

The U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance is a vivid embodiment of the fact that the Zionsit entity is a U.S. military base in the heart of the Arab homeland and a U.S. imperialist option to shake and destroy the Arab world and assert political and economic hegemony in order to achieve U.S. interests. This makes the United States the first and main enemy of the Arab nation.

The United States has continued to mass its military, economic, and diplomatic resources in support of the Zionist entity so it can continue its aggression against the Arab homeland. Thus the Israeli enemy is committing aggression daily against the Arab region. It arrogantly and unashamedly occupies southern Lebanon, attacks the Iraqi nuclear reactor without any reason, and attacks and destroys the PLO offices in Tunisia, thereby violating Tunisia's national sovereignty. In all of that, the Zionist entity gets all kinds of U.S. material support and enjoys the U.S. veto in all diplomatic forums. Yet, the United States expects the Arab peoples to ....

The United States has been accusing the PLO of being a terrorist organization, yet it has itself proved to be the leader of international terrorism, contrary to what is expected of it as a superpower. These incidents which we have witnessed confirm that the United States is indeed the leader of international terrorism:

1. [Words indistinct] was killed in cold blood in Los Angeles despite U.S. claims about combatting terrorism and defending human rights.

2. Here is the United States comitting an act of international air piracy by intercepting the Egyptian plane that was carrying Palestinian strugglers fighting for their self-determination and for a single inch of territory to live on. The U.S. warplanes' interception of the Egyptian airliner is an extreme form of terrorism.

3. The United States is engaging in international terrorism. It is forcing Italy and Yugoslavia to arrest Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas], and is threatening these countries contrary to international law and norms. In order to extend the hand of terrorism to both friends and foes, the United States claims that it is presenting peace initiatives in the Middle East. However, regional and international events and facts provide material proof that the United States is hostile to peace in this region, as

indicated by its obvious support for Israeli domination over this part of the world. It is as if Israel has become an American state in the Middle East.

In view of all these international, historical, and material facts, we, the Sudanese people, call on the United States to observe international law, norms, and resolutions and to respect the following facts:

1. To acknowledge that the State of Israel is an aggressive entity in the Middle East and to stop favoring this entity.

2. To accept international recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their rights to self-determination and the establishment of their state.

3. To recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

4. To deal with the states of the region as equals and on the basis of mutual respect and benefits.

The fate of U.S.-Arab relations will be decided negatively or positively in light of U.S. understanding of the importance of abiding by the aforementioned demands and putting them into effect. Otherwise, the United States should expect the Arab people, including Sudan, to consider it the first and main enemy of the peoples of the region.

'Arafat Addresses Rally

JN151554 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1505 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Oct (SUNA) — Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat has praised the Sudanese people's support for the Palestinian revolution. He described massive popular rally in the Sudanese capital today in support of the PLO as an assertion of the Sudanese people's stands toward and support for Paelstinian struggle. Addressing the big rally in Khartoum, 'Arafat said: You have reiterated that the Arab nation is capable of confronting imperialism and Zionism at the same time.

'Arafat condemned the U.S. stands. He told President Regan: The Arab nation's will is God's will and this Arab will will triumph. He also condemned the British prime minister's stands. 'Arafat asserted that armed struggle will continue despite the United States and its agents.

'Arafat called on the Arab nation to pause and to review in their conscience the dangers that took place and that are taking place threatening this nation's furture. He asserted that closing ranks is the only way to confront those dangers at the present stage.

'Arafat reached the podium with great difficulty amid a storm of slogans supporting him and condemning the United States and what the demonstrators called U.S. Arabs and agents.

The leaders of the National Alliance introduced 'Arafat to the masses rallied in Martyrs Square, a square overlooking the Sudanese People's Palace, to express their support for the Palestinian revolution and their strong alliance with it. They also asserted their condemnation of the capitulatory Camp David course which, they said, separated the biggest Arab force from the arena of Arab struggle.

The National Alliance leaders affirmed Sudan's support for the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They called on the Arab people and governments to unite their ranks to make the coming Arab summit in Riyadh a success. They also called on the United States and all countries of the world to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. they urged all Palestinian revolution factions to close ranks and reach democratic formulas so as to unite their efforts in the face of the common enemy.

TMC's Fadl Says Rally Will Not Affect U.S. Ties

JN151741 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1722 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Oct (SUNA) — General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, vice chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC], has announced that the massive rally held today in support of the Palestinian revolution will not affect Sudanese-U.S. relations. The TMC vice chairman said in a statement, that such a rally is natural in Sudan, a democratic country just like the United States, a democratic country where processions and demonstrations are allowed.

Gen Taj al-Din asserted that the Sudanese people have the right to express their opinion in any way they see suitable without affecting the government's relations with any country. The National Alliance presented a memorandum today to the U.S. Embassy condemning the U.S. hijacking of the Egyptian airliner. The U.S. Embassy refused to receive the memorandum.

March in Support of 'Palestine' Canceled 14 Oct

JN141838 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Oct (SUNA) — The national capital commissioner's office and the leaders of the National Alliance have agreed to cancel the march that the alliance had called to express support for the Palestinian revolution. The march, which was scheduled for tomorrow, will be restricted to a popular gathering in Martyrs Square in Khartoum to hear PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's speech. This was announced today by 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati, attorney general and acting interior minister, who explained that the current circumstances do not allow such a march. The Council of Ministers issued an order banning such marches following the recent incidents.

PLO's 'Arafat Concludes Visit, Departs 15 Oct

Views Hijack, U.S. 'Piracy'

NC131826 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1657 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Oct (MENA) — Yasir 'Arafat reviewed the PLO's efforts concerning the Italian ship incident and referred to the Egyptian-Italian-Palestinian contacts in this regard.

He said that the PLO's intervention took place at the official request of the Italian Government in order to save the Italian ship and its passengers. He said: We and the brother Egyptians made extensive efforts to save the ship and its passengers. He expressed his regret that the Egyptian-Palestinian effort was countered by U.S. piracy.

'Arafat attacked the United States, saying that what happened to the Egyptian plane had been a crime in every sence of the word. He asked: What is the difference between one who hijacks a plane at the point of a gun inside the aircraft and one who hijacks a plane by using warplanes? Both are outlaws, he said.

'Arafat said that the U.S. action was not directed only against the Palestinians or against Egypt, but against the dignity of our Arab nation. Two crimes against the Arab nation had taken place within 10 days, he pointed out. The first was the aggression against Tunisia and the attack on the PLO headquarters, and the second was the aggression against the Egyptian aircraft.

'Arafat warned that the entire Arab nation is facing a storm, and unless it stands united, the losses will be extensive.

Asked about Tunisia's refusal to receive the Egyptian arcraft, the Palestinian leader only remarked that the aircraft was intercepted in Greek airspace.

'Arafat said: We are facing a U.S.-Israeli plot to undermine the peace efforts and destroy the Palestinian revolution. This is the result of the clear collapse of the official Arab position.

He noted that he had evidence of the U.S. role in the attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis which was meant to kill him. This evidence included satellite photographs of Hammam beach in Tunis which the United States provided to Israel, the fact that the raiding aircraft refueled at a U.S. base in the Mediterranean, and the U.S. fleet's assistance to these aircraft.

To a question about Britain's decision to welcome a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, 'Arafat replied that the British position was a step forward.

Further on Press Conference

JN141153 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Oct (SUNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has announced that the PLO is now reassessing all Palestinian stands in light of the contacts it is holding with Jordanian leaders and the contacts that will take place through the Arab League when the Arab summit conference convenes in Riyadh in November. At the press conference he held here yesterday, the Palestinian leader added that the serious situation not only harms the PLO and the Palestinian people but that the aggression is against the entire Arab nation. He said that this situation calls for reassessing all the Arab stands.

'Arafat denied Iranian claims that Egypt has played a role in the recent events. He said that such accusations cannot be leveled at a time when Egypt is considered an aggrieved party just as Tunisia and the entire Arab nation. At his press conference, the PLO chairman asserted the strong relations between the PLO and the USSR, explaining that the U.S. stands during the recent events do not mean that the PLO will move closer to the USSR. He added that the PLO's relationship with the USSR is a special relationship and stronger now than any time before. He said: I do not believe that this relationship needs to be strengthened more.

'Arafat asserted that the PLO did not and will not relinquish military action as a method to regain Palestinian rights while it is discussing principles of just peace.

Commenting on a question about explaining the PLO's stand on condemning the hijacking of the Italian cruise liner while the United States has not arrested the terrorists who assassinated Alex 'Awadh, 'Arafat said that the PLO will continue to be against any operation against any civilian. He added that the PLO is carrying out its operations against Israeli military occupation and settlement policy proceeding from the principles of Islam and Arab charters which reject aggression against old, women, and children.

The Palestinian struggler said that we know that Israel is the major hand of U.S. terrosim in the Middle East, and that it is trying to impose capitulation on the Arab nation. He said: However, we assert that the waiting will be long and that they will find no Palestinian to sign a document of capitulation with them.

Confers With Soviet Envoy

JN141744 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1723 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Oct (SUNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met with the Soviet ambassador to Sudan at his residence here this afternoon. In a statement to the press following the 1-hour meeting, the Soviet ambassador said that he exchanged views with 'Arafat regarding the recent Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, stressing that the Soviet people condemn the brutal operation. The Soviet ambassador added that he had affirmed to 'Arafat the Soviet Uion's support for the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their rights as well as their struggle against the Israeli aggressor [words indistinct].

Makes Predeparture Statement

JN151520 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Oct (SUNA) — Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat and his delegation left Khartoum today after a 3-day visit to Sudan. The Palestinian leader was seen off at Khartoum airport by General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC], TMC members, and senior state officials. In a predeparture statement, 'Arafat said that during his visit he had discussed issues related to the possibility of convening an African-Arab summit on the basis of his recent talks with the Sengegalese president, as well as the need to hasten an Arab summit.

'Arafat renewed his attack on Washington and Tel Aviv, describing the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis and the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner as a type of U.S. terrorism.

'Arafat praised Sudan's support for the Paelstinian people in the current circumstances. He said that Sudan is not only committed to the Palestinian cause but also to all Arab and African issues, as well as to all liberation movements in the world.

TMC's Fadl, U.S. Ambassador View 'Good' Relations

JN141743 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1718 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Oct (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council Vice Chairman General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl met with U.S. Ambassador Hume Alexander Horan here this morning to discuss sudanese-U.S. relations. The ambassador said they agreed that bilateral relations are good and stressed that U.S. aid to Sudan will continue.

Chief of Staff Returns From Baghdad 15 Oct

JN151722 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1712 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Oct (SUNA) — Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, Tranistional Military Council [TMC] Member and the People's Armed Forces chief of staff, returned home from Bagdhad this afternoon after a visit of several days to Iraq, during which he conveyed a message from TMC Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab to President Saddam Husayn.

Foreign Minister Comments on Egypt, Arab Unity

NC160737 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 15 Oct (MENA) — Sudanese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub has emphasized that the first step on the road to a solution of the Middle East issue is the return of Egypt to the Arab ranks so that Arab credibility in the eyes of the world may be restored.

In an exclusive interview with *AL-AHRAM* in its edition which will appear tomorrow, Wednesday, the Sudanese foreign minister called on the Arabs to rally and overcome their problems. He also advocated the return of Egypt to the Arab ranks and to the Arab League, which should be reactivated in order to adopt a solid Arab stand. The Sudanese foreign minister went on to say: After that, ways can be discussed of finding a solution to the crisis, whether based on an international conference or on a joint Jordanian-Palestinian move.

In answer to another question, the Sudanese foreign minister noted that the incidents of the bombing of the PLO headquarters in Tunis and the forcing down of the Egyptian plane in Sicily will both lead to more violence, and will not bring anything new to the solution of the problem.

Asked about the return of Egypt to the Arab ranks, Ayyub said: We advocate this whenever we meet with our Arab brothers, and we are pleased that most member states of the Arab League believe that Egypt must return. He added: The majoirty of Arab states have come to realize that the absence of Egypt has contributed to the Arab split.

On the recent visit to Cairo by the Sudanese prime minister, Ayyub pointed out that it is quite natural for such a visit to take place, although it came a bit late. He added: The prime minister came to Egypt to emphasize the commitment of the Sudanese Transitional Government, the Sudanese Military Council, and the Sudanese people to traditional Egyptian-Sudanese relations, which are held in high regard by the Sudanese people.

Asked about Sudanese-Libyan relations, the foreign minister said: We are working to improve these relations, and we hope this will provide an element of stability in the area.

Regarding Sudan's relationship with Ethiopia, Ayyub pointed out that negotiations are taking place on this question. He added: The gap is narrowing, and we will be able to overcome our main differences in the near future.

Asked about Sudanese relations with the Soviet Union, he said: I believe we will be able to solve all problems between Khartoum and Moscow very soon.

In answer to another question, he emphasized Sudan's interest in the Indugu group. He expressed his hope that this group will expand to include all the Nile Bank states. He added that it is the duty of Egypt and Sudan to set up a regional group in the area.

Prime Minister Views Integration, Other Issues

GF140930 Doha QNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 Oct (QNA) — Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah has called on the Arab countries to reach minimum agreement on matters concerning Arab issues and Arab security in order to confront the Zionist enemy.

In a statement published today in the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, he stated that "the Arab division is responsible for the Zionist aggression on the PLO headquarters in Tunis." On Sudanese-Egyptian relations, he stressed the need to reassess the experience of integration between the two countries, to cement the existing integration structures, and to execute projects for the common interest. He noted that his recent talks with Egyptian officials revolved around the ideal way to attain integration and dealt with the Sudanese economic problems "where economic problems that concern integration will effectively participate in solving Sudan's issues."

Responding to a question, he said that the issue of southern Sudan will be solved and that the Sudanese Government gives priority to this issue. Next on the list of priorities is to correct the economic course and set the groundwork for the means to practice democracy.

Prime Minister Addresses Sudanese UN Mission

JN151036 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 15 Oct (SUNA) — Premier al-Jazuli Daf'allah said John Garang will be treated as an outlaw as long as he resorted to arms but the doors of dialogue would be kept open.

Preparations for holding the constitutional conference on the southern question would go ahead whether Garang accepts dialogue or not and also elections would be held since the process of democracy would not be hindered by the absence of an individual, he said.

Elaborating on recent developments in Sudan before Sudan UN diplomatic mission here he said since the government does not advocate settling the southern question by force it would not allow anyone to impose his demands on it because there is a difference between the question of security and political settlement.

The elections, he added would be held since it would be illogical to deprive the majority from exercising their democratic rights for the sake of a minority.

Former Security Officers Ordered Released

NC151036 Paris AFP in English 1013 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 15 (AFP) — Sudanese Attorney-General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati has ordered the release of nine former officers of the now-dissolved state security department for lack of evidence.

They include Major-General 'Uthman al-Sayyid, who was in charge of external security with the status of a minister of state under the regime of Marshal Ja'far Numayri, who was ousted last April.

The officer in charge of the internal security branch, Major General al-Fatih al-Jayil, has already been released along with several other security officers and men who were arrested after the military coup which brought the present regime to power.

It is not known who else is still held, but they certainly include the former first vice-president and state security chief, 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib and his second-in-command Kamal Hasan Ahmad.

General al-Tayyib will appear in court next Saturday along with other six former state security officers for alleged involvement in the secret airlift of Ethiopian Falasha Jews to Israel via Sudan.

Marshal Numayri, who was in Egypt when he was ousted, is to be tried in absentia in the same connection, facing charges including treason and underming the constitution. Cairo has so far refused to extradite him.

SPLA's Garang Reportedly Agrees to Dialogue

GF151622 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 15 Oct 85 pp 1, 17

["Exclusive" report from Khartoum]

[Excerpt] Sudanese sources have affirmed to *AL-KHALIJ* that Dr Taysir, a representative of the National Alliance for the Salvation of Sudan met with John Garang [leader of Sudanese People's Liberation Army] in Ethiopia during the past few days. This meeting resulted in Garang's agreement to a dialogue with all political forces and to the principle of a dialogue with the regime in Sudan during the conference which is scheduled to be held to settle the problem of the south. Garang expressed some reservations on the objectives of the conference and insisted that the conference should discuss the issue of rule in Sudan as a whole, including the problem of the south.

AL-KHALIJ also has learned that Garang has proposed 1 December as a date for the conference. He said that he is ready to receive any delegation from any political party in Sudan in order to decide on the details of the conference and create an atmosphere for it through a cease-fire by his troops.

SPLA Leader Congratulates Successful Fighters

LD111553 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, the commander in chief of the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] and chairman of theSPLM [Sudanese People's liberation Movement] Executive Committee, has received a special message from SPLA High Command member and member of SPLM Executive Committee, Lieutenant Colonel William Nyuan Bany, saying that he was happy to convey to the movement leader the news that the last pockets of resistance from the government militia bandits have now been overcome. Lt Col Nyuan further praised Captain (James Dadwak) and Captain (Michel Charmakwe), who participated alongside SPLA forces in the operation after they defected from Siwar al-Dhahab militia forces in the area. Lt Col William Nyuan also noted with satisfaction the gallant performances of Lieutenant Bany Deng and Lieutenant William Chuol, who led the special SPLA task force that carried out the mission.

SPLA Reports Raid on Government Troops 8 Oct

EA111722 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] A unit of Twik Twik Battalion under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Aweid Akuot carried out a fierce raid on 8th October 1985 against enemy troop positions at the premises of the Water Supply Corporation at Bor. This is one of the two only remaining locations at which the enemy still holds out in Bor following the recent SPLA operations which forced Siwar al-Dahab troops to abandon all their outer garrisons and withdraw to their main headquarters at the house of (Nyokal Gany) on the bank of the river. A Radio SPLA correspondent has said that the raid of last Tuesday, which has been led by Lieutenant

(Paulino Kun) and Lieutenant (Malit Panchul), claimed the lives of two enemy soldiers and left a large number of them wounded, besides setting on fire a number of houses.

TUNISIA

Algeria's Bendjedid Ends Visit 10 Oct

LD121657 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Algiers, 12 Oct 85 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid ended Thursday a fraternity and working visit to Tunisia at the invitation of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

During his visit, President Chadli Bendjedid had talks with president Bourguiba and Tunisian Premier Minister, Mohamed Mzali. This visit which falls in the frame of the treaty of concord and fraternity concluded between the two countries in 19 March 1983 was aimed at reinforcing bilateral relations in all fields. It also enabled leaders of both countries to express their satisfaction about the tangible and concrete results of the Algerian-Tunisian cooperation and to examine the latest developments in the Maghreb and the problem of security in the Mediterranean following the Israeli aggression against Tunisia.

Al-Qadhdhafi Visit to Moscow Seen as Failure

LD151613 Tunis Domestic Service Arabic
1200 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Diplomatic circles believe that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's recent visit to the Soviet Union was a failure, and what has been described as an atmosphere of understanding during the talks between Gorbachev and the Libyan colonel meant that the talks in fact passed in an atmosphere of disagreement. [Words indistinct] last Friday evening presented the text of the speech delivered by Gorbachev at the dinner banquet given for Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi but said absolutely nothing about the address made by Al-Qadhdhafi. [words indistinct].

The press conference held by the Libyan colonel at the end of this visit came as a confirmation of the flagging relations between the Soviet Union and Libya. When invited to speak about the results of this visit, Al-Qadhdhafi contented himself with mentioning the agreement on cooperation concluded between the two countries in the economic, trade and scientific spheres. Al-Qadhdhafi (?refused to mention) the cause of the fact that an alliance has not been concluded with the Soviet Union as is the case between Moscow and a number of Arab capitals. In this respect, an agreement took place on the concluding of such an alliance during the visit paid by a Libyan delegation [words indistinct].

All this (? made) the Soviet leaders reproach Al-Qadhdhafi for his support for Iran in its war against Iraq, and for spreading chaos and [words indistinct], and supplying Iran with [word indistinct] Soviet weapons. All this has made Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Moscow a failure. Perhaps it was his last card, which he has miserably lost. Has he any friends left, or anyone to ally himself with except Satan?

Prime Minister Visits, Holds Talks in Italy

For reportage on the 15-17 October visit to Italy by Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian prime minister, and his delegation, including his meetings with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, see the Italy and Vatican City section of the 16 October Western Europe *DAILY REPORT*, and subsequent issues.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Leader Warns Against Ties With Morocco

LD152305 Paris International Service in French
1245 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Carmen (Baader) report on 14 October Paris news conference by Polisario Leader Bachir Mustafa Sayed]

[Text] According to this high-ranking Saharan official, it is clear that Paris -- and I quote him -- has interests to preserve in the region, while Washington -- to mention another influential power -- has interests to develop. This is not the first time the Polisario Front has made an appeal to France and shown its bitterness with regard to the relations it has with French authorities. On this subject Bachir Mustafa Sayed said there has not been one single meeting for a year between his organization and French Government authorities.

The Polisario front number two was returning from Toulouse, where he had been invited to the Socialist Party congress. There Bachir Mustafa Sayed spoke about stagnant relations. However, everything is not as bad as all that on the diplomatic level for the Saharans. Bachir Mustafa Sayed stressed the importance of India's recent recognition of the SDAR. According to him this recognition could set things in motion in Latin America and in Asia -- and even in Europe, too. He particularly mentioned Stockholm and Vienna. The front's number two also mentioned developments with Tunisia. As for Egypt, he said it is not impossible that it will move toward recognition of the SDAR, he said.

Asked about the Oujda agreement between Morocco and Libya, Bachir Mustafa Sayed saw the glow of a little optimism. He said that one of the great qualities of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was that he did not get accusomed to any friendship. When Libya is with you, you must expect it to move away, and when it is far from you, it returns one day, he said. On the other hand, with regard to Morocco, stagnation is total and there are no contacts. Bachir Mustafa Sayed said there had been no secret meetings since Lisbon in 1984.

Finally, taking advantage of the presence of the journalists, the Polisario front number two issued a warning to the management of the Club Mediteranee, which has concluded an agreement with the Moroccan authorities for the management of two hotels at Al Ayoun, in the Western Sahara. A bomb attack on these establishments cannot be ruled out, he said, although we do not want and will avoid injuring people. Thus, the Polisario front is warning all those who deal with the Moroccan authorities, in one way or another, without taking into account the conflict in the Western Sahara.

ETHIOPIA

International South Africa Solidarity Conference Held

Mengistu Opening Speech

EA120048 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1900 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam has said that the contribution of the Ethiopian people toward the struggle of the oppressed and exploited South African people is not something which has just started when the anti-apartheid struggle is on the eve of victory. Rather, it was a long history. He reiterated that the people, party and government of revolutionary Ethiopia are ready to give all material, political, and diplomatic support until the people achieve final freedom.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee secretary general, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, said this in his opening speech this afternoon to the international solidarity conference on strengthening the liberation struggle of the South African people. The meeting started at the WPE conference hall, today.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam said that revolutionary Ethiopia, which has adopted the strengthening of solidarity with anti-imperialist struggles as its main foreign policy objective, has been giving unreserved support to the struggle of the South African people at the United Nations, the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement and other international forums. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out that revolutionary Ethiopia is giving moral and material support in various ways to the leading forces of the South African people's struggle, the ANC, and to the sole liberation organization of the Namibian people, SWAPO. In line with this it has helped the two organizations to open offices in Addis Ababa and has created favorable condition for the success of their propaganda work and broadcasts and for the intensification of the anti-apartheid movement by giving them air time on the country's radio.

He also said that the WPE, which regards its main objective as contributing to the peaceful progress of the world's workers and to the success of the people's struggle, has given special attention in its program to the people's liberation struggle.

When commenting on the 3-day international solidarity conference that started today, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed his confidence that the conference, which has attracted the attention of the international community and the outcome of which is being awaited with hope by the oppressed people of South Africa, would help the struggle in South Africa to achieve more victories. He added that there is no alternative to struggling against apartheid.

Present at this international conference, which Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam opened with his speech, were Comrade Fikre Sealsie Wogderes, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the council of ministers, and WPE Central Committee Politburo members and alternate members. Also present during the ceremony were WPE Central Committee members, ministers, ambassadors, mass organization representatives, and other invited guests. This international conference was also addressed by Mouri Abdel Razzak, acting president and secretary general of AAPSO; Comrade Oliver Tambo, ANC president; (M. Chuka), OAU acting secretary general; and Comrade Romesh Chandra, WPC president. A picture exhibition organized by AAPSO, the ANC, and the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee to mark this great international conference was opened by our comrade revolutionary leader and Comrade Oliver Tambo.

Mengistu Meets Visitors

EA131039 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 12 OCT 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee secretary general, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, today received and held talks with ANC President Comade Oliver Tambo, WPC President Comrade Romesh Chandra, and Comrade Aleksandr (?Dsasokhov) deputy chairman of the Soviet AAPSO. In an address during their meeting with comrade secretary general at a ceremony held at the National Palace, the three comrades reiterated their pleasure that Ethiopia is hosting this international conference in solidarity with the suffering South African people, who are being denied their rights. They also expressed admiration for Ethiopia's historic efforts for Africa's independence, justice, democracy, and prosperity on various occasions following the revolution in according to its firm support for lasting peace and respect for the rights of peoples. The comrades stressed that Ethiopia's diplomatic and [word indistinct] support for liberation movements is glorious. They expressed admiration for the WPE, the Ethiopian people and government, and also for Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The comrade secretary general said in reply that revolutionary Ethiopia will continue to provide unreserved support through the ANC and SWAPO for the freedom struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia and will generally perform its role to strengthen the struggle for peace, justice, equality, and freedom.

Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, WPE Central Committee member and secretary, attended the ceremony.

Foreign Delegates Speak

EA131047 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1000 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] The solidarity conference that opened yesterday to strengthen international support for the South African people in their struggle to completely abolish the apartheid system continued today. This morning representatives of SWAPO; the Soviet Solidarty Committee; the Ethiopian Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Committee; the Egyptian Solidarity Committee; and the anti-apartheid investigation committees of Belgium and Zambia presented solidarity statements to the conference. In their speeches, the representatives of solidarity committee of these countries stressed that the struggle being waged by the broad masses of South Africa to abolish apartheid is being intensified and they reiterated their solidarity and support to ensure that this struggle ends in victory. They also expressed admiration for revolutionary Ethiopia's support for the anti-apartheid, anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist, anticolonial, and antineocolonialist struggles being waged in various places.

Conclusion, Results Noted

EA140426 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0500 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] The international solidarity conference with the South African people, held at the Workers Party of Ethiopia conference hall, called on the international community to carry out an extensive campaign for the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution for an arms embargo against the racist Pretoria regime and to impose comprehensive snactions on oil and other materials. The conference made this call in a statement it issued yesterday evening on its completion and in a 23-point action plan that it endorsed.

This conference, which was organized by AAPSO in cooperation with the Ethiopian Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Committee and the ANC, in its declaration called on the international community — in particular, the antiapartheid groups, the trade unions, solidarity committees, and other mass organizations to exert more pressure for the imposition of the embargo and sanctions on the racist apartheid regime.

The conference has also strongly condemned cooperation between the racist regime and Mogadishu, Chile, and Uruguay and, in general, any relations with the South African apartheid regime.

The conference statement condemned the racist regime's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and the creation of the so-called interim government and demanded the immediate implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence without any preconditions. The conference affirmed its solidarity with and support for the Namibian people's correct and gallant struggle for their national freedom led by their liberation organization, SWAPO, and expressed its solidarity with the countries neighboring the racist regime and Lesotho.

The conference assessed the current general situation in South Africa and expressed its satisfaction at the determined struggle being waged by the people under the leadership of the ANC in spite of the atrocities the racist regime is committing against the broad masses and called on the international community to strengthen its efforts for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners without any precondition.

The conference strongly condemned terrorist acts by the racist regime against innocent people, the killing of struggling groups by its kidnap squads, and the state of emergency it has declared, and called for the release of all those imprisoned under it.

In its statement the conference expressed its admiration for support being given to the liberation struggles in South Africa and Namibia by countries neighboring South Africa, as well as the support being given by socialist countries, in particular the Soviet Union, and called on the international community to give all necessary support to the neighboring countries.

The conference reiterated the legitimacy of all struggles, including armed struggle, being conducted by the people of South Africa and Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO and the ANC. In its statement the conference called on the international community in general, progressive forces, solidarity committees, peace movements, trade unions, and religious groups, in particular, to show comprehensive support for the struggling people of South Africa and make the year 1986 the International Antiapartheid Year.

Comrade Mouri Abdel Razzak, AAPSO acting president and secretary general, in a speech he made on behalf of the participants in the conference, expressed his gratitude and admiration for the full support given by the revolutionary government to the successful convening and completion of the international solidarity conference with the South African people and pointed out that this clearly shows the country's love for freedom and its strong support for the independence of the South African and Namibian people. He said that efforts made by revolutionary Ethiopia to uphold the chartrs of the UN, OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement and for the success of the objectives for which these organizations stand is a clear indication of its firm foreign policy of peaceful coexistence, good neighborliness, noninterference in other countries' affairs, and strengthening cooperation based on common benefit with African governments and the people of the world. The representative expressed his admiration for victories achieved by the Ethiopian revolution during the recent years of struggle and added that the struggle being waged by WPE, which was founded under the leadership of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, to speed up the country's social progress and national development is another great victory acheived by the revolution.

The participants in the conference also said that they strongly condemn any conspiracy by international imperialists and reactionary forces against Ethiopia's revolution, unity, and territorial integrity, and affirmed their continuous support for the struggle being waged by revolutionary Ethiopia to strengthen the gains of the revolution and to speed up national development. The AAPSO acting president and secretary general disclosed during the ceremony that the famous combatant Nelson Mandela, who is languishing in the racist regime's prison for the freedom of the South African people, will be awarded ASPSO's highest prize.

TANZANIA

Abdul Wakil Elected President of Zanzibar

EA151121 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Zanzibar — Ndugu Idris Abdul Wakil has been elected president of Zanzibar and chairman of the revolutionary council, replacing Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi. Ndugu Abdul Wakil won the Zanzibar presidential election with 58.6 of the votes cast. The results were published today. Ndugu Abdullah (Maisara Suleiman), the interim chairman of the Zanzibar Electoral Commission, said 131,471 voters cast their votes for Ndugu Wakil, while 75,220 voted against him. More than 230,000 people registered themselves as voters in the elections for the new president and the new council of representatives of Zanzibar. The elections were held on Sunday [13 October].

UGANDA

Defense Minister Gives Press Conference on Conflict

EA152219 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1830 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Remarks by Colonel Gad Wilson Toko, defense minister, made at a 14 October news conference held at the Kampala International Conference Center — recorded]

[Excerpts] In an effort to prove the genuineness of his call for Ugandans to return, General Tito Okello went to great lengths to try and satisfy the needs or the demands of some of Ugandans who felt that they could not come back to Uganda for whatever reasons. Attempts were made to meet them at various places, including Dar es Salaam and Nairobi.

I must now recall here that one such group, namely the NRA [National Resistance Army], which is the military wing of the NRM [National Resistance Movement], opted not to react the same that other fighting groups did. It is important for all of us to recall one historical fact, that prior to 27th July 1985, the forces of the NRA were confined to the so-called Luwero triangle. After the 27th a call was made to all Ugandans. Members of the UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] who were in the front line were withdrawn to the barracks, and that gave the forces of the NRA who were in the Luwero triangle freedom to move about. That freedom to move about was done in absolute honesty in the hope that, like other brothers in other fighting groups who had come back answering the call, NRA too would do the same and not see any sense in continuing an armed struggle.

Many times some of you wrote in the papers that the NRA was moving in every town in the west and capturing the towns. Our explanation to you was that we knew these people were moving around. We were aware of their movements with their guns but we did not expect them to take any hostile action. Indeed, some of the commanders of the UNLA in various barracks allowed members of the NRA to share facilities in UNLA barracks together. They were eating from the same (?cooked) [word indistinct], sleeping together, and so on. As time went by, of course, members of the NRA made it absolutely clear to us that they would not join hands with government.

But it is important also to recall that the chairman of NRA, when he was in Sweden, was amongst the first people to telex messages of support for the change in Uganda and to promise he would work with the new rulers. Somehow, between the flight from Sweden and Nairobi, something went wrong and he changed his mind. On getting to Nairobi he gave orders to his commanders to begin disarming UNLA soldiers and so on.

Let me tell you this, that Fort Portal and Kasese were not overrun by NRA. Fort Portal was given to the NRA by the commanding officer who was commanding that battalion. He welcomed the entire group in the barracks on the understanding that since every Ugandan has been called to come home, his reading of the situation was that these are collaborators with whom we would now work together. He did not now see the NRA as an enemy. Of course, as it turned out later on, his reading of the situaton was wrong.

So, let nobody deceive you that the NRA fought for Fort Portal. Nor did they fight for Kasese. And let NRA not claim victory outside the Luwero triangle after the 27th July 1985, because it was the UNLA that gave them that freedom to move out of the Luwero triangle to wherever they find themselves today. Therefore, our effort to discuss peace with various grous was completed here in Uganda.

And, in respect of the NRA, we had to take steps to meet them where they felt they could meet us. I have led the government delegation to these talks three times now. The last one took nearly 8 days. And it is important at this conference that I give you the outline of the government proposals to the NRA, (?as these) were not clearly spelled out to the public of Uganda. And extra copies will be made available for you, members of the press to take with you: the question of cease-fire, the composition of the Military Council, and the establishment of a new national army. It was the view of the government delegation and still is the view of the government that no meaningful peace talks can take place without realistic cease-fire. You cannot sit there and talk about peace when every minute somebody is dying somewhere.

[Words indsitinct] to the chairman that the government delegation wants [words indistinct] and unconditional cease-fire at least during the time or during the period of peace talks. This has been our position all through. In Nairobi-1 peace talks we managed to hold on to a cease-fire insofar as direct conflict was concerned, but there were provocative acts on the part of the NRA like attacking of police posts and things like that. Then happened the Nairobi-2 peace talks and when we asked for an unconditional cease-fire, our brothers felt that they could not agree to any unconditional cease-fire. Instead they outlined conditions of cease-fire which for all purposes were almost impossible to implement immediately. And the chairman found himself in a very difficult situation, because he says he has directed cease-fire on two occasions and on both occasions one party or both have violated the cease-fire.

Therefore it was not going to be wise for him to direct a cease-fire unless both sides were committed to enforcing that cease-fire and adhering to it. Hence, the need to have initialled some kind of understanding which obviously could be waved to the public and say: Well, here is he who signed this document and he has violated it.

I do not need to remind you of the fact that the attacks on Kawamba, Mbarara, Masaka, Mubende were [word indistinct] by NRA against UNLA garrisons. UNLA was forced to reply the attacks in a defensive mode — I regrettably say, with heavy casualties. Since then [word indistinct] Has continued and many of you, including the people of Uganda, have asked me personally and some of my colleagues why the government is not telling them what is happening.

NRA is putting out a lot of whatever they call it — I prefer to call it propaganda. To them it is a war declared against the UNLA. But the only reason why we have not been active in telling the people of Uganda about what is going on is that no Ugandan should be proud of what is going on (?in the country). We are not happy and we are not proud, as a government, to stand up and tell you how many NRA soldiers died: because they are not NRA soldiers, they are Ugandans dying. And, certainly, nobody should feel proud of saying how many UNLA positions he has overrun or how many UNLA soldiers he has killed, because those are not UNLA soldiers, those are Ugandans being killed. We are not fighting against a foreign country. We have said time and time again that we are committed to peace in this country and that this process must involve all grounds and all Ugandans, NRA inclusive.

Therefore, it would be ridiculous for me to come here or any of my colleagues to speak a pack of lies, propaganda against a brother whom tomorrow I am saying I would like to work with. It would mean that we are not honest as a government in what we are preaching.

The situation in Uganda, particularly in western Uganda, is not something that all of us can be proud of. People are starving in Fort Portal because commodities have run out. Vehicles have been commandeered by the NRA in Kabale, in Fort Portal, in Kasese, in Mbarara, in Bushenyi, and other places, to move their so-called mobile brigades. What does it mean when you say: We control the western region? Mining public roads so that civilians are killed? Is that what we mean by control of the people? Denying them supplies to go through, punishing children not to go to school — because all schools are closed, and (?take) children — 8-, 9-, and 10- and so on, years old are being recruited, given grenades and being told: When you see a soldier, throw this grenade and run away.

What is a commander of a company like that one — a home-made grenade has been thrown by a school child, what is he expected to do with those children? What generation is NRA building by recruiting school children and women, equipping them with grenades, with rifles? I leave that for Ugandans to understand and answer.

Nairobi Paper's Report

EA151959 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
15 Oct 85 p 1

[By Edward Kitaka: "Toko Tells of Plot To Return Obote to Power"]

[Excerpts] Kampala, Monday — A top government official has claimed here some former ministers in ousted President Milton Obote's government are busy recruiting guerrillas along Uganda's borders in an attempt to return Dr Obote to power. Col Gad Wilson Toko, vice-chairman of the ruling military council and minister for defence, told the press at the International Conference Centre here this morning the government was aware of these moves. "The matter is known to us, and appropriate measures will be taken", he declared.

Col Toko claimed that Dr Obote's ex-ministers had also held several meetings in Nairobi with representatives of Mr Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Movement (NRM) to plan strategy for fighting the military government. "It is interesting that Museveni is now collaborating with Obote", he sneered.

Flanked by acting prime minister, Mr Paul Ssemogerere, who is minister for internal affairs, and Foreign Minister Olara Otunnu, Col Toko accused the NRA [National Resistance Army] of having staged another bank robbery on 11th October. He said the guerrillas had taken SH91,000,000 from a bank branch at Kabale, 265 miles south-west of Kampala. More details would be made available later, he said.

The guerrillas have in the past admitted seizing money from several banks before, arguing that this was not robbery but confiscation of funds which they would pay at some future time. "There is a new way of looting today. You break into banks, take money at gunpoint, sign chits, and walk away", Col Toko quipped.

The minister criticised the NRA for mining public roads and highways, arming women and 8-12-year-old children with grenades and other weapons, and closing schools, hospitals and other public utilities. Saying Fort Portal and other areas under rebel control were "absolutely dry of essential commodities", he wondered whether the NRA thought they were doing anybody any good by cutting off supply routes, making it impossible for children to go to school and paralysing public services.

At Mbarara, however, government troops had "very reluctantly" been forced to move out of their barracks and drive away Mr Museveni's men who had cut off water and electricity supplies to the garrison. Col Toko denied press reports that the besieged soldiers at the Masaka barracks had surrendered to the NRA. He said his men were holding firm.

With regard to the barracks at Fort Portal and Kasese, farther west, he said there had never been any fighting there since the NRA guerrillas had been welcomed into the barracks with open hands by the commanding officers who had thought that, with the fall of Dr Obote, the two groups were now working together. Col Toko said it was then that the NRA had been given freedom to move from their main bases in the Luwero triangle.

"As it turned out, the officer's reading of the situation was wrong", he declared, adding that Mr Museveni had quickly despatched a telex message from his base at the time of the coup, expressing support for the new military leader.

Col Toko said Mr Museveni seemed to have changed his mind as he flew from Scandinavia to Nairobi a few days after the coup. Despite the current skirmishes, the government was still committed to the peace process and willing to return to the Nairobi talks, Col Toko declared. However, he wondered why Mr Musevene's group was so opposed to the peace "package" proposed by the council, which includes disarmament and the use of foreign peace-keeping troops.

The colonel admitted that there had been acts of indiscipline by government soldiers and promised that the government would deal firmly with such "unacceptable behaviour".

He pointed out, however, that some of those engaged in acts of murder, armed robbery and rape might not necessarily be government troops, as many people had acquired army uniforms and guns illegally.

Justice Minister Addresses UN General Assembly

EA131316 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] The minister of justice, Mr Sam Kutesa, has underscored government determination to work toward ending all fighting in Uganda and to set to the country on the path of peace, tranquillity and development.

Addressing the 40th session of the UN General Assembly in New York, Mr Kutesa outlined the background to the UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] coup of 27 July 1985. He said the war between those who disputed the results of the 1980 elections under the government of former President Obote was extremely costly to Uganda in terms of life, property, and development opportunities. Former president Obote, he said, had stubbornly rejected repeated calls by prominent personalities at home and abroad to enter into dialogue with guerrilla groups in order to save Uganda from further bloodshed and suffering. Consequently, the UNLA intervened for the express purpose of endeavouring to end corruption, tribalism, conflicts, and violations of human rights, all of which had become endemic in the Uganda society.

Concerning Uganda Government efforts toward a negotiated settlement of civil strife, Mr Kutesa informed the General Assembly that under the wise counsel and chairmanship of President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, negotiations with the National Resistance Army are currently progressing well. the minister outlined details proposed by the Military Council at the Nairobi talks.

Mr Kutesa said the people of Uganda are tired of living in conditions of fear and insecurity. He assured the world community that there is a need for a genuine and comprehensive process of political reconciliation in the country. Our recent history, he added, teaches us that no single group, whether political, religious, or tribal, can succeed alone in bringing peace and tranquillity to Unganda.

In his statement, Mr Kutesa touched on a number of important international issues. On southern Africa, the minister reiterated Uganda's strong condemnation of apartheid and the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by racist South Africa. He warned that the time for cosmetic reforms short of complete dismantling of apartheid has long passed. The Pretoria regime, he said, must abandon repressive measures and initiate meaningful dialogue with all genuine leaders of the black majority. It should as a first step, he said, free all political leaders including the jailed black nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela.

Uganda, Mr Kutesa Said, will continue to support the call for imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa until the racist minority regime abandons apartheid and complies with Security Council Resolution 435 and the UN plan for Namibia's independence.

Mr Kutesa expressed Uganda's deep concern at the escalation of the arms race, particularly following U.S. adoption of the strategic defence initiatives, Star Wars. Uganda, he said, maintains that international peace and security can only be achieved through general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

On the economic situation in Africa, Mr Kutesa emphasized that it differs from those of other developing regions in the degree of severity. He deplored the position by certain major developed countries to initiatives taken by developing countries to correct structural imbalances and inequalities in the prevailing international economic system. He urged increased assistance to African countries, especially those geared to long-term improvement in agricultural and food production capacity of the African Continent.

BURUNDI

Chad Envoy on Possible Al-Qadhdhafi-Habre Meeting

LD121853 Dakar PANA in French 1725 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Bujumbura, 11 Oct (ABP-BUR/PANA) — Mr Maitine Djoumbe, Chad's ambassador to Burundi, resident in Kinshasa, who presented his credentials to President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza on Thursday (10 Oct), today told the Burundi news agency, ABP, that contacts are underway for a meeting between Presidents Hissene Habre of Chad and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of Libya.

"Such a meeting", he said, "would not only be profitable for Chad, but also in the interests of Libya, because, at the moment, the Libyan people do not approve of their government's policy on Chad." Stressing that there no direct contacts with Libya, he pointed out, without naming them, that there are countries that are playing the role of mediators in bringing about such a meeting and that diplomacy is being used to that end.

On a possible meeting between the opposing groups in the Chadian conflict, Mr Maitine Djoumbe recalled that "President Hissene Habre has always looked forward to meeting Goukouni Oueddei wherever an opportunity arose." Unfortunately, he added, the latter did not want to meet Hissein Habre, a head of state recognized by the entire international community. "Our concern is not just to meet such and such a person individually, but also to try to meet all our brothers in the opposition, so that there is a happy end to the conflict."

Speaking about the coexistence between the Libyan Army and the combatants in the opposition group in the occupied zone, the Chadian ambassador pointed out that "their present relation is that of master to servant."

In support of his assertion he recalled "the violent fighting which erupted on 4 September between the army of Goukouni Oueddei and Libyan troops, which left hundreds of persons dead and wounded." "Many of Goukouni Oueddei's combatants took advantage of the situation to join the ranks of the Chadian national armed forces." He also said that the French educational system used in Chad has been benned in the occupied zone to favor of the Arab educational system.

The Chadian ambassador also pointed out that in recent days "we have seen almost daily violations of Chadian airspace by Libyan military aircraft." "We cannot be taken in," he continued, "but we believe that something is being cooked up and we want to alert international opinion. The Chadian people know that as long as the Libyan troops do not quit the zone which they have occupied, the war-like reflex will not be forgotten. However, we will not yield and are ready at all times to face the Libyans because our cause is just."

CHAD

Goukouni Interviewed on 'Abortive Coup' in GUNT

AB132236 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1830 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] In an interview granted to Radio Bardai, the comrade president of the Transitional National Union Government, GUNT, first denied the alleged clashes between the GUNT forces and the so-called Libyan elements as reported by the world imperialist and reactionary press.

Concerning the situation in Faya-Abatcha [Faya-Largeau], the comrade head of state acknowledged that an unfortunate incident took place within the National Liberation Army [ANL]. He said: It is a mutiny organized by the ANL chief of General Staff, Goukouni Mahamat Gued, and the chief of the ANL [word indistinct] bureau, Moussa (Togou). Thanks to God, to the military leaders, and to the ANL fighters, the situation has been brought fully under control by the GUNT partisans, he added.

He further pointed out: However, we have sustained heavy casualties including 20 dead and 42 wounded. For Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei, this was an abortive coup because these military men had been preparing the action behind the scene for a long time. He pointed out that the author of the attempt was Moussa (Togou) who misled the chief of General Staff — yet a straightforward (?military leader) — into joining the move. Though he acknowledged the merits of these two military leaders and their important role in the Chadian revolution, the comrade president regretted their action. He noted: I can forgive Mahamat Goukouni Gued as well as all the combatants who allowed themselves to be misled into that adventure. I am not a vindictive man. Everyone knows how clement I am. However, he (?singled out) the case of Moussa (Togou). The latter must answer for his action before the military tribunal or he will live in exile, out of Chad. In any event, he can no longer pretend to cooperate with me.

The rest of those involved have been granted clemency. Comrade Goukouni further noted that the authors of the abortive coup misled their families and members of their ethnic groups into joining their adventure. Thanks to the unity within the struggling forces, I was able to control the situation in Faya-Abatcha and all the liberated zones.

Continuing his interview with Radio Bardai, the comrade head of state also observed that the mutiny was aimed at undermining the immense political victory which the GUNT won in Cotonou and at preventing the implementation of the results of the Benin meeting. He said: Now I can address myself to the implementation of the decisions made in the Beninese capital. In this connection, he said he has sent a mission to meet with Acheikh Ibn Oumar, the secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR] to brief him on the deliberations of the Cotonou meeting. I am also planning to meet him in order to free him and make him sign the document. We can then devote ourselves to the common task in the interest of our country.

Concerning the [word indistinct] group which defected to the enemies, the comrade president said there was no grudge against them. Those fighters who have blood ties the authors of the abortive coup — of whom they are accomplices — did so to save their lives. I forgive them. Talking about unity, the GUNT president said it was (?necessary) right now. As long as we cannot stand united, we will never succeed in achieving our objective of freeing Chad and chasing the blood-thirsty dictator from Ndjamena.

On the military front, the comrade head of state confirmed the existence of disturbances in north Kanem. According to him, these disturbances were a mutiny within the enemy forces compounded by the raids carried out by GUNT elements in the region. Moreover, President Goukouni denied the alleged defection of CDR elements to the enemies and that of Codos in the south. Having the necessary means, the Ndjamena regime made up a scenario arming civilian nomads whom they subsequently presented as elements of such and such factions. The GUNT forces operating in the other part of the country remain loyal to the GUNT and to its leadership even though we have not supplied them with arms because (?of the distances) involved.

It will be recalled that in the interview the comrade president said that ANL Chief of General Staff Mahamat Goukouni Gued was relieved of his functions and that a new chief of general staff and another officer in charge of the tactical bureau would soon be appointed. Subsequently, to match words with action, a decree was signed relieving the chief of general Staff and appointing his first deputy to act as interim chief of General Staff pending the appointment of a new incumbent.

French, Italian Citizens Awaiting Trial Expelled

HK160610 Hong Kong AFP in English 0558 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Ndjamena, Oct 16 (AFP) — Three French nationals, one the owner of a local cinema, and an Italian, all of them awaiting trial for subversion and illegally possessing weapons, were expelled from Chad Tuesday. They were arrested last April 27 when about 50 rifles and several boxes of grenades and explosives were found at their house here.

GABON

OAU'S Oumarou Interviewed on Current Frontline Tour

AB121203 Libreville Africa No.1 in French
0630 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] We must give the OAU the means to tackle the problems facing the African Continent. This was said by Ide Oumarou, secretary general of the pan-African organization, in Libreville, where he was on an official visit. Let's listen to Ide Oumarou himself talking to our colleague Marcel Mallet:

[Begin recording] [Ide Oumarou] [Words indistinct] criticize the setup that I found since it is only now that I am studying these structures, but I would like to emphasize one point, and it is that the current chairman and I are determined to find ways and means to render the OAU more dynamic.

[Marcel Mallet] Could you take stock of your tour of Africa with the current chairman of the OAU?

[Oumarou] Yes, I can briefly tell you that our tour falls within the framework of the resolutions we adopted during the 21st summit which was held last July in Addis Ababa. As you know, this summit dwelt on two important issues — political problems of the continent and economic issues.

On the political scene, apart from the traditional issues like Western Sahara and Chad, there is also the issue of southern Africa, which is not a new issue, but which has taken on considerable proportions. It was within this framework that immediately after the summit — because the summit was held in July, we are now in mid-October, there has not been too much time since the last summit and now — we decided to undertake this tour of the Frontline States. We made this tour with the following three objectives:

First, it was to bring, as we have always done, Africa's solidarity to the Frontline States which are standing up against the common enemy — the South African regime. I think these countries need this support because these countries have always had the feeling that they have been abandoned by the continent. Their geographic position and situation and the problems they are experiencing naturally make them consider themselves as another Africa in Africa, and having a neighbor like South Africa does not make things easy for them. At continental meetings, we have always expressed sympathy for their situation, and we give them our solidarity. But this is not sufficient because, between what we say and what actually happens in the field, there is sometimes a difference. By going directly to see these countries, we have shown that our solidarity is not longer a verbal solidarity but it can also be translated into deeds. And these countries felt this, and I think our visit has helped to increase their determination to hold fast to their conviction to fight against South Africa and also to continue to resist and fight against the pressure and blackmail that South Africa is imposing on them. That is for the Frontline States.

As for the international opinion, you know that an extraordinary agitation is going on on the South African territory, agitation cause by the increased repression and the determination of black Africans not to be trampled upon any longer. I believe these agitations are being followed by international opinion and people in many countries are putting pressure to bear on their governments to take sanctions against South Africa which does not want to obey resolutions that the international community takes in various forums. Therefore, for this internaitonal opinion, the visit we have just made shows to what extent Africa translates its words into concrete actions of solidarity with the black Africans in South Africa. And this will help to further mobilize this international opinion to continue to exercise the needed pressure on countries that are allies of South Africa and have not as yet seen the need for sanctions so that they come to modify their positions and apply sanctions against South Africa. We believe that right now, it is the only way to bring the South African authorities to change their policy.

We have been asking for the abolition of apartheid for a long time, and each time these South African authorities have refused to make any change. In fact, what we want is not a change in apartheid but a complete eradication of apartheid. Now the South African authorities are becoming more and more aware that the situation is becoming more and more unbearable and that one of these days aparthied will see its last days. That is for the international opinion.

At the OAU level, I have told you that the OAU needs to put on a new coat. Therefore, the tour we have just undertaken shows the ambition of the OAU to translate its preoccupations into deeds and to act in such a way that Africa can finally speak with one voice to settle its problems with the outside world, not by confrontation, but through dialogue and consultation so that Africa may become a partner which should be reckoned with in the community of nations. [end recording]

BENIN

Libyan Official Brings Al-Qadhdhafi Messages

AB121127 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Comrade Romain Vilon Guezo, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly, deputized to represent the head of state, yesterday morning received Mr Mustafa Abu (Sayda), secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and Mr Gordon (?Fields), acting FAO representative in Benin and executive member of the national organization of Beninese employers.

His Excellency Mr Mustafa Abu (Sayda) came to deliver to the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly two messages from the leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to President Kerekou. These two messages, the Libyan diplomat indicated, touch on the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries. I have assured the head of state, the diplomat said, of the possibilities for strengthening this cooperation in all spheres — political, economic and military. The secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau visiting Cotonou also indicated that he reviewed bilateral relations with the head of state.

BURKINA FASO

Internal Minister on Border Dispute, ICJ

AB112315 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] For some time now, Mali and Burkina Faso have sought to employ dialogue to settle the border problem created by imperialism whose goal it is to pose two brotherly and friendly peoples against each other, peoples who are engaged in the same struggle against underdevelopment, hunger, drought, and illiteracy. Aware of the problems on which they should concentrate their efforts and conscious of the need not to play into the hands of imperialism, the two peoples agreed to submit the matter to the International Court of Justice [ICJ] at The Hague.

Comrade Norbert Nongma Ouedraogo, minister of internal affairs and security, was recently at The Hague where he submitted our country's defense briefs to that world tribunal. Comrade Ouedraogo, who has just returned from The Hague, met with the press today. Comrade Ouedraogo described the cause of the conflict. The Malian claim, according to the comrade minister, is over the northern area of two Burkinabe provinces, that is Soum and Oudalan Provinces. Minister Ouedraogo also described the atmosphere of the ceremony.

[Begin recording] [Ouedraogo] The atmosphere was very serene, very fraternal, and very friendly. As you know, we were all Africans. There were two sides: Mali represented by the Malian minister of interior, Colonel Abdourahamane Maiga; and Burkina Faso, represented by myself [words indistinct]. As you know, the chairman of the chamber, set up on the occasion, is also an African, the Algerian, Bedjouran. So as I said, we were all Africans and we did not feel the weight of imperialist pressure on us.

What was the purpose of the ceremony, if one can call it a ceremony? There were two stages: First, the presentation of the briefs to the registrar of the court — the Malian and the Burkinabe briefs. Then followed the exchange of briefs. This means the registrar of the ICJ supervised the exchange, giving a copy of the Malian briefs to the Burkinabe side and a copy of the Burkinabe briefs to the Malian side.

[Unidentified reporter] Now, have the two countries given up their attempt to solve the problem at the bilateral level?

[Ouedraogo] Not at all. On the contrary, we are very hopeful because we have maintained our contacts. Any solution proposed to us will be welcome. You know that the two presidents have expressed their political determination to find a political solution before the court makes a decision. So if we reach an agreement between the two countries or with the support or another country, we would ask the court to drop the proceedings. [end recording]

Radio Views Article on Houphouet's 'Maneuvers'

AB131155 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 13 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Entente Council: Houphouet's [Ivory Coast president] Maneuvers is the headline of an article by Bouzid Kouza [in the journal *AFRIQUE-ASIE*] on the informal Yamoussoukro summit. By convening the Yamoussoukro summit, Bouzid Kouza writes, the the only objective of the Ivorian head of state was to isolate Burkina Faso. Of course, our colleague continues, these maneuvers, in a field (?well known) to Houphouet, do not stand a chance of being supported by the other members of the Entente Council. Anyway, what the Ivorian head of state simply wants is to sow discord between Sankara and his neighbors, especially Mali. But if the Ivorian head of state's motives are understood, our colleague from *AFRIQUE-ASIE* asks, is it in the interest of the other member states to associate themselves with this undertaking of isolating Burkina Faso? The Burkinabe people, Bouzid Kouza concludes, continue to show more signs of goodwill to reassure their neighbors, but there are none so deaf as those who do not want to hear.

GHANA

Foreign Secretary Defends PNDC Integrity, Policies

AB122150 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, has stressed that members of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] government are not there to see to their presonal comfort. He said their commitment to see sanity and prosperity prevail in the country is beyond imagination, and toward these objectives, members of government have disciplined themselves. Dr Asamoah, who was speaking in an interview in New York, characterized the PNDC government as the cleanest Ghana has ever had. He said in contrast to previous governments, the PNDC has identified itself with the people in all walks of life and at all levels.

On freedom of the press, Dr Asamoah said the media is free to publish whatever they want provided it is not libelous or jeopardizes the security of the country.

Turning to the economy, the foreign secretary stated that the government is sufficiently pragmatic by coming to terms with the International Monetary Fund. Dr Asamoah dismissed the suggestion that the PNDC has sold the country to the IMF. He said the primary aim of the government is to get rid of hunger, misery, ignorance, and malnutrition. To this end, he said the government has entered into an agreement with the European Economic Commission to build silos in all parts of the country to store food.

PNDC's Annan Leaves for Commonwealth Meeting

AB122130 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Mr Justice D.F. Annan, left Accra today by air for the Bahamas to attend the week-long conference of the Commonwealth heads of state and government opening there next Wednesday. Mr Justice Annan told newsmen before departure that the conference would be preoccupied with the British Government's refusal to impose sanctions against South Africa and that there would be a concerted effort to pressurize Britain to change her position. He said the heads of government would also examine the debt problems of the Third World. In this way, Mr Justice Annan said member nations would try to find solutions and a kind of relief needed by the debt-ridden countries.

After the conference, Mr Justice Annan will go to New York to take part in the 40th anniversary celebrations of the United Nations Organization, and address the General Assembly. He will be away for 2 weeks. He was seen off by a member of the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tshikata, retired, and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Last Thursday, an advance party of three led by the Secretary responsible for the interior, Colonel E.M. Ewa, flew to the Bahamas for the conference.

Tribal Clashes Leave 16 Dead, Curfew Imposed

AB161025 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The commander of the 2d Infantary Brigade, Colonel (Godridge Gomille), has called on personnel of the airborne force detachment currently on security operations in Bawku to maintain absolute neutrality and strict discipline to ensure the effectiveness of the exercise. The exercise, which also involves men of the police mobile drawn from Kumasi and Accra, was mounted following the recent bloody clashes between the Kusasis and the Mamprusis in which 16 people were killed.

Addressing the troops during a visit, Col (Gomille) said since the basic objective of the operation is to protect life and property, they should refrain from unnecessary harassment and other acts of misconduct that may complicate the situation. He added that as men on a national duty, they should make the best out of their work so as to maintain the dignity and reputation of the Ghana Armed Forces. Col (Gomille), who is also a member of the National Civil Defense Organization, appealed to the rival factions to exercise restraint and to direct their efforts toward the attainment of mutual understanding and peaceful coexistence.

On the imposition of curfew in the area, he said it is up to the inhabitants to decide whether to bury their differences and enjoy normal life or to continue having their freedom curtailed by engaging in further hostilities.

LIBERIA

Further Reportage on 15 Oct Elections

Doe Addresses Nation

AB150030 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2100 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Address to the nation by President Samuel K. Doe in Monrovia on 14 October on the eve of the general elections — live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow citizens: We must first offer thanks and praises to Almighty God for the many merciful blessings which He had bestowed upon us as a nation and people throughout the year. We also want to extend hearty thanks and appreciation to all of our citizens who have stood by us during these difficult times. We must commend the men and women of the Armed Forces of Liberia, police, and all security forces who had worked hard to maintain peace, and the security of our nation. The security significance of this movement in our national life implies [words indistinct] at this time.

In less than 24 hours, a new chapter in the annals of our nation will begin. Liberia is to witness for the first time a true exercise of political power and general (?certification) in the elections of their national leaders. These elections [words indistinct] several years of promises, commitment, and the (?common) struggle against other forces, in order that our people may enjoy the hopes of true democracy and freedom.

My fellow citizens, we have completely exercised [words indistinct] conditions as a movement of genuine national unity, the creation of democratic opportunities for our people, and (?inform) them of the welfare of all of our citizens. Looking back and trying to observe that nearly all political programs and various achievements of this [words indistinct] solution in spite of the many difficulties we have faced.

Our job, we have not only kept our pledge to impose real democracy in our country for the first time. And [words indistinct] our commitment must be unique in the history of government anywhere in the world.

My fellow citizens, as we go to the polls tomorrow, we must remain (?rather) mindful that the eyes of world are upon us, watching to see if democracy can succeed in Liberia. This aim of [words indistinct] we may not be able to boast of the (?protection) of political chaos but we take pride that we have brought to the nation and to the people a new sense of participating in national affairs. I am pleased to note that [words indistinct] has been relatively calm and we hope that the same atmosphere will prevail at the polls tomorrow.

In (?this vein), we call on politicians, supporters of all political parties, and voters to continue to maintain the deep sense of responsbility and maturity in the [passage indistinct].

LAP Leader Charges Manipulation

AB142116 Paris AFP in English 1755 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Monrovia, Oct 14 (AFP) — As Liberians prepared to go to the polls tomorrow in an election to end five years of military rule, the leading opposition party claimed that the entire electoral process had been "blatantly manipulated".

The accusation came at a press conference here today from Jackson F. Doe, the presidential candidate for the opposition Liberia Action Party (LAP).

Mr Doe said the electoral commission appointed to supervise the election had "frustrated and manipulated" the election because "it wants a certain political party to be declared the winner because that party cannot win in fair and free elections". This was a clear reference to the National Democratic Party of Liberia, the party of head-of-state Sameul Doe, who is himself one of five presidential candidates.

Mr Jackson Doe said that, even on the eve of the poll, most registered voters did not know where the ballot boxes were to be situated. He also accused the electoral commission of failing to publish the voters' registration list, and not saying exactly how many people were eligible to vote. But the LAP leader said his party would continue to contest the election, even though "we have every indication of electoral cheating and fraud", because party supporters had asked the LAP not to boycott it.

The LAP leader accused the government authorities of attacking LAP candidates with "violence, intimidation, imprisonment and brutalisation". He claimed that many LAP legislative candidates had been beaten up and arrested around the country, particularly in Grand Gedeh County, the home of Mr Samuel Doe.

Mr Jackson Doe added that the party's campaign manager, Arthur S. Johnson, had been missing since Friday, and called on the authorities to investigate the case. He also accused the military government of Samuel Doe of "economic mismanagement". He added: "We have seen the absence of justice and fair play and the lack of planning and effective implementation of policies and programmes" during five years of military rule.

Tomorrow will be a public holiday in Liberia. Up for election are candidates for president, vice-president and 90 legislative seats. Canvassing stops at 6 pm tonight. But it is clear that many people still have little knowledge about how to vote, because the electoral commission has not told them. It has only just begun handing out explanatory leaflets, and some voting booths were still being built today.

Separate Booths Protested

AB161000 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Thousands of Liberians crowded the polling stations all over the country yesterday to elect into office their leaders. Because of the massive turnout, polling stations remained open until 2300 last night to enable eligible voters to cast their votes. In another development, at polling stations visited yesterday in the capital by ELWA news team, it was a massive turnout. [sentence as heard] No confusion or chaos was seen in any polling station visited. Reports also reaching us yesterday from outside the capital also speak of massive turnout yesterday at various polling stations.

However, two political parties, the Liberia Action Party [LAP] and the Unity Party, have expressed reservations about the creation of separate polling stations at military barracks. The secretary general of LAP, Dr Byron Tarr and the chairman of Unity Party, Mr Carlos Smith, said Special Election Committee [Secom] had no right to create separate polling stations besides the ones stated in the handouts given out to political parties and the public. He said the two parties will officially protest to Secom at a date to be announced later.

Meanwhile, reports from yesterday's elections are not expected until after 15 days.

MALI

Traore Receives Sankara Envoy, Message

AB131244 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Excerpt] This morning, the head of state, General Moussa Traore, received the Burkinabe minister of commerce and people's supplies, Mamadou Toure, who brought him a special message from President Thomas Sankara.

Our two countries' desire to strengthen dialogue and establish a cooperation based on the historical, geographic, and cultural links existing between the Burkinabe and Malian people was at the center of their discussions.

Gen Moussa Traore particularly stressed the need for subregional cooperation based on solidarity in the face of a severe drought prevailing in the Sahel and of the economic crisis relentlessly affecting the recent decision made in Brussels concerning sheanut kernel which is among the ACP [African, Caribbean, Pacific] products. Mali and Burkina Faso produce and export the product.

French Ambassador Delivers Mitterrand Message

AB122222 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Excerpts] This morning, General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Democratic Union of Malian People, received the French ambassador to Mali, His Excellency Pavret de la Rouchefordiere, who delivered to the head of state a message of friendship from President Francois Mitterrand. The message, which is sent on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Mali and France, testifies to the desire of our two countries to strengthen the cooperation existing between Mali and France, and which is based on our strong cultural and historical bonds.

President Moussa Traore stressed the strong desire of the Malian people, party, and government to further consolidate its links with France for the benefit of the French and Malian peoples. The head of state charged the ambassador with conveying his amicable greetings to President Francois Mitterrand as well as all his wishes for happiness and prosperity to the French people.

Traore Receives Algerian Ambassador, Message

AB112152 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Excerpt] This morning, General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Democratic Union of Malian People and head of state, received the Algerian ambassador to Mali, His Excellency Ahmed (Amrani). During the audience, the head of state and the Algerian diplomat discussed at length various ways and means of strengthening Algerian-Malian cooperation, and the friendship and fraternity linking our two peoples. The head of state charged the Algerian ambassador with conveying to President Chadli Bendjedid his fraternal greetings and those of the Malian people to the Algerian people. After the audience, the Algerian ambassador spoke to our reporter about the meeting with the head of state.

[Begin (Amrani) recording] In fact, I had the honor to be received by the head of state, His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore, to whom I delivered a message from the Algerian Government, and conveyed the fraternal and warm greetings of President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria. As you know, relations between Algeria and Mali are excellent and we maintain friendly relations of cooperation and good-neighborliness. [end recording]

Traore, Kuwaiti Envoy Discuss Development

AB112340 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The head of state, General Moussa Traore, received in audience the Kuwaiti ambassador to Mali, His Excellency Badr Ahmad al-Haddad, this morning. During the audience, Gen Moussa Traore and the Kuwaiti diplomat took stock of the cooperation between the two countries and examined the drought situation and its consequences in our country. The need to achieve self-sufficiency in food through the harnessing of water resources was also at the center of their discussions. After emphasizing the social and economic stability in Mali, the Kuwaiti diplomat expressed Kuwait's strong desire to support the development efforts being made by Mali.

The Kuwaiti ambassador was charged with conveying President Moussa Traore's greetings to His Highness, the Amir of Kuwait and to the prime minister. After the audience, the Kuwaiti ambassador told our reporter that he was satisfied with the discussions he held with the head of state.

[Begin Al-Haddad recording in English fading into French translation] We discussed the possible participation of the Kuwaiti Development Fund in the implementation of the development program of Mali as far as projects being implemented and which are to be implemented soon, are concerned. [end recording]

National Assembly Speaker Meets DPRK, GDR Envoys

AB112333 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] This morning, the speaker of the National Assembly, Sidiki Diarra, at 0900 received the Korean ambassador to Mali, His Excellency Hong Il-ho, and the GDR ambassador to Mali, His Excellency Karl-Heinz Viske.

The discussions with the DPRK ambassador centered on the rally organized yesterday by the Democratic Union of Malian People on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers Party. The speaker of the National Assembly and the DPRK ambassador took the opporunity to take stock of the cooperation between Korea and Mali which is fruitful for both peoples because, Mr Diarra said, we have had the possibility to exchange experiences. Concerning the School of the Party, the speaker of the National Assembly stressed the significance of training cadres, because a country can achieve many good results only with well-trained cadres.

With the GDR ambassador, the speaker of the National Assembly discussed the foreign policy of the two countries. The two officials agreed that concerning the present burning issues such as Palestine, South Africa, peace, and disarmament, their positions are similar. They also examined various ways and means to strengthen bilateral cooperation through the assistance that the GDR has pledged to the School of the Party in the field of machine equipment and printing presses.

25th Anniversary of Relations With USSR Noted

AB111436 Bamako Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] From 14 October 1960 to 14 October 1985, relations between Moscow and Bamako have existed for 25 years. In fact, it was on 14 October 1960 that Mali and the Soviet Union officially established diplomatic relations. This act formed the basis for Soviet-Malian cooperation based on solidarity, genuine equality, respect of each other's sovereignty, and noninterference in another country's affairs.

The 25th anniversary gave the Soviet ambassador the opportunity to talk about the friendship between Mali and the Soviet Union during the past quarter of a century.

NIGER

Kountche Announces Death Sentence for Embezzlement

AB112342 Paris AFP in French 1231 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Niamey, 10 Oct (AFP) — The Niger Government has just promulgated a law under which the death sentence is applicable for cases of embezzlement of public property involving any amount equal to or higher than 200 million CFA, it was announced on Thursday by the *SAHEL* daily newspaper.

General Seyni Kountche, the Niger president, who last July launched an intensive campaign to fight against the embezzlement of public funds, expressed great worry over the increasing number of embezzlement cases at a time when Niger is going through a difficult economic period. The head of state mentioned "the embezzlement case of the century" which happened at the Lands Department. According to President Kountche, the initial findings of the investigations revealed a "hole" [un "trou"] of 800 million CFA (Fr16 million). Gen Kountche also cited the case of the "East-Central Niger" livestock breeding project where a diversion of food products evaluated at 157 million CFA was uncovered and the case of Niger Credit Bank where the amounts embezzled reached 319 million CFA.

All these cases of embezzlement prompted the Niger Government to initiate drastic measures and the cabinet adopted a draft ordinance on 13 September on the creation of a special court which shall be empowered to deal with all offenses involving public property. Apart from the abuse of social property higher than 200 million CFA, which is punishable by death, the embezzlement of more than 50 million CFA shall be liable to life imprisonment while the sums of 5 to 10 million CFA can be punishable by 20 to 30 years of imprisonment with hard labor.

The introduction of these heavy sentences in order to fight against the breach of trust falls within the framework of the reorganization policy for the public sectors and the parastatals being pursued by Niger for the past 2 years, observers note.

NIGERIA

CONCORD on President's Anticipation of Oil Slump

AB111959 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Oct 85

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* welcomes the report that the present administration is carefully studying the ugly events within the ranks of OPEC. The paper also endorses President Babangida's anticipation of a sharp drop in oil prices. It notes that a major cause of the persisting national predicament has been the continuing inability of successive leaders to accurately predict the future course of events, and prepare to meet them accordingly. The *CONCORD* urges the government to extend the approach of predicting and anticipating the likely turn of events to more areas of national policymaking. The paper hopes that the president's declaration that the nation's economy must be diversified as a necessary method of absorbing the shock of declining revenues will lead to a sustained and meticulously planned attempt to restructure the entire economy.

Commentary on Oil Subsidy Removal as IMF Condition

AB112016 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Subsidy can be equated to that proportion of price catered for by the government and which represents the difference between market equilibrium price and socially desirable price. Subsidies take various forms, including grants, subventions, payments to enterprises to cover operating deficits, and sale of goods and services at insufficient charge. From price differentials between local and international markets, it is estimated that price subsidy on petroleum products in Nigeria between 1973 and 1983 ranged from 60 to 86 percent.

Those in favor of eliminating the subsidies on the product contend that because the price of petroleum consumed in Nigeria is not determined by the situation in the market, there is inefficiency in the allocation and utilization of the resources in the country. They point to the fact that the absence of optimum pricing and effective management of petroleum resources has resulted in excessive waste, as well as smuggling of petroleum products to neighboring countries, where prices are significantly higher.

The IMF negotiating team has gone to the extent of saying that removal of subsidies will encourage Nigeria to sell crude or refined petroleum products abroad, and earn more revenue. The team has said that the removal of subsidy could be phased over a 3-year period. But on the opposing side, the view is held that rising petroleum price at this critical period will generate a social and economic chain of reactions, such that in the end, government may be held responsible for cost-push inflation in the economy. [sentence as heard] The multiple effect of removing petroleum subsidy includes increased transportation cost and rising food prices. With bad and dilapidated roads in the country, especially in the food producing areas, transporation problem would be severe and cost of food items and other commodities will rise when petroleum subsidy is removed.

Additionally, in the absence of an organized public transport system by the government and considering the acute shortage of spare motor parts and the high cost of those available, the impact of the withdrawal of petroleum subsidies will be more seriously felt by workers. This is because transport fares and cost of maintaining personal vehicles will rise astronomically. The bulk of the population, which is to a large extent poor and unable to provide basic needs, will feel the pinch. The sum effect will be economic and social dislocation, and disharmony in an already depressed and austerity-stricken economy. There are other arguments against the removal of subsidy. Right now, we are selling as much as the OPEC quota permits; hence there is no point in contending that removal of subsidy would lead to increase in sales. Some people have said that crude oil is nature's endowment to Nigeria. There is no economic or moral justification for using the same resources to punish the people of Nigeria, more so at the dictate of some foreign interests.

Furthermore, it has been said that in advanced countries, wages and other earnings are adjusted according to the rate of inflation. Britain does it on a regular basis; so also does the United States. Since the (Odogyi) Awards more than 10 years ago, no government has adjusted salaries and wages across the board. The only adjustments affected the minimum wage earners. The question arising from this is whether or not government is prepared to lessen the burden of removal of subsidy by upward review of the wages and other earnings. In other words, the argument of those opposed to the elimination of subsidy on petroleum is (?poised) on the fact that such a measure will neither provide a short-term economic relief nor long-term solution to the economic problems of the country. Some experts have suggested that the activities of the subsidized nation's energy institutions be regularized. On the balance, the arguments for and against the elimination of petroleum subsidies point to the fact that the possibility of removal of petroleum subsidies must be judged by national development equation of gains and losses.

Commentary Views IMF Trade Liberalization

AB112004 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Oliver Ebokwe commentary]

[Text] Economists of the industrialized nations and proponents of the IMF loan speak vehemently in favor of trade liberalization. Among other things, they insist that Nigeria should liberalize her trade policy by abolishing the advanced deposit scheme. However, opponents of the loan see the IMF conditonality of trade liberalization as totally untenable. It is argued that trade liberalization as demanded by the IMF lacks economic wisdom since it means urging Nigeria for more imports when the country is seeking loans for paying for the imports of previous years. [sentence as heard]

Moreover, critics see trade liberalization as preserving mercantile capitalism to the detriment of Nigerians and the industrial progress the nation has achieved so far. They argue that with Nigeria's high propensity to import, a policy of trade liberalization will promote dumping, incapacitate domestic industry, create more unemployment, and accentuate poverty. Although some commentators on international trade say that a free trade situation without tariff walls and restrictive policies is needed for growth, the question that has often been asked by some economists in developing countries is: Whose growth?

Many economists have argued that trade liberalization is biased in favor of advanced industrialized countries. They contend that the wealth of any country at any point in time is a function of the demand for the country's goods and the prices of the goods. Therefore, unregulated demand for imported goods by poor countries will only make the rich countries richer and the poor countries poorer. No doubt unrestricted foreign trade can and has in fact inhibited industrial development in some of the less developed nations.

Nigeria's economic crisis, which reached a climax in 1983, was the result of the country's insatiable appetite for foreign goods. In 1982, the country spent 11 billion naira in foreign exchange out of which about 9 billion naira was spent on visible imports. At the same time, the country earned foreign revenue of 9.5 billion naira. This meant a balance of payment deficit of about 1.5 billion naira. The importation spree, particularly in 1980, 81, and 82 has demonstrated that given a free hand, Nigerians will import virtually everything. With Nigeria's external debt that has drawn into staggering billions of naira, the need to regulate imports is therefore obvious.

Imports restriction is necessary to prevent Nigeria's wobbling economy from moving into the worst economic doldrums. It is necessary to selectively restrict importation to favor raw materials, industrial machinery, and spare parts as against finished goods and luxury items. Nigeria has reached a stage where it cannot afford to be a nation of importers. Long-term survival and growth of the country demand that issuance of import license should be used meaningfully by government as a tool for restructuring the economy. The sermons of trade liberalization from the industrialized countries and IMF can only make sense when Nigeria has become sufficiently industrialized and capable of exporting enough quantities of her own finished products to match imports.

In the meantime, it is only expedient that we cut out the importation of some items and impose necessary tariffs on the others to encourage indigenous industry and return the economy from its state of lethargy to its resilience.

VOICE Says Border Reopening To Enhance Image

AB111954 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Oct 85

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN VOICE* comments on the promise by the Federal Government to reopen the country's borders soon. It says the current diplomatic moves by the present administration are very essential for Nigeria's image in West Africa. The paper believes that the solution to smuggling and the influx of illegal aliens, which formed part of the reasons for the border closure, lies in a thorough reorganization of the Department of Customs and Excise and the immigration. The *VOICE* appeals to the international community to live up to the demands of good-neighborliness.

SENEGAL

Burkinabe Minister Meets With Diouf, Comments

AB132046 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Mamadou Toure, Burkinabe minister of commerce and people's supply, was granted an audience this afternoon by

President Abdou Diouf. Following the audience, he disclosed the contents of his talks with the president to our reporter, Sansene Diallo:

[Begin recording] [Toure] I have come to convey a message of brotherhood and friendship from Captain Thomas Sankara to his Senegalese counterpart, President Abdou Diouf. The message touched on the preparation of the 11th summit of the West African Economic Community [CEAO]. We have elaborated on a certain number of points. We have summed up certain difficulties which may prevent the holding of the summit. I think that, (?thanks to) President Diouf, we are going to find solutions and I hope that we will be able to hold the summit.

[Diallo] Did you examine the trade relations between Burkina and Senegal?

[Toure] I have discussed this with my Senegalese counterpart. Coming back to the CEAO summit, I think I have an important piece of information to impart to the Senegalese people concerning the expulsion of Drissa Keita, the ex-secretary general of the CEAO who was resident in Ouagadougou. You know that even under the diplomatic code, a diplomat is not allowed to attack the national sovereignty of a country. This is what happened in the case of Mr Keita. Our people's organization — namely the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution — did not like Mr Keita's statement to *JEUNE AFRIQUE*. [end recording]

PANA Analyzes Significance of 'Arafat Visit

AB121350 Dakar PANA in French 1134 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Dakar, 12 Oct (APS-SEN/PANA) — Senegal, which welcomed PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat Thursday night, has always given constant support to the struggle of the Palestinian people. A communique issued at the end of the PLO leader's second visit to Dakar in January 1984 — the first visit was in 1976 — hailed the excellent and permanent relations existing between the Government of Senegal and the Palestinian movement.

The PLO leader's visit to Dakar is seen by observers as a tribute to the diplomacy of Senegal, the country which in 1972 received the first PLO mission in Africa south of the Sahara. Three years later, a diplomatic status was accorded to that mission. In 1975, Dakar successfully celebrated a week of solidarity with the Palestinian people.

On the international level, Senegal saw itself entrusted with responsibilities of high political significance in the search for a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian tragedy. Thus, it assumed the presidency of the UN commission for the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and is a member of the 8-member committee of the Nonaligned Movement and of the Al-Quds [Jerusalem] Committee of the Islamic Conference Organization.

The visit of the commander in chief of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution to the current chairman of the OAU is significant because it is taking place at a time when many peole talk more about the need to revive Arab-African cooperation.

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Beninese Minister of Interior

AB110534 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The head of state this morning granted an audience to Edouard Zodehougan, the Beninese minister of interior and territorial administration. President Mathieu Kerekou's envoy told newsmen that he delivered a message expressing the appreciation of the central authorities of his country in response to all the attention given them by President Eyadema during the floods which struck certain regions of Benin. The Beninese minister also reiterated his country's support to the Togolese people following the acts of sabotage and terrorism perpetrated by people jealous of the Togolese revolution.

[Begin Zodehougan recording] I should say that I had the great honor to be granted an audience this morning by President Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People, to whom I delivered a message from the central authorities of my country, the People's Republic of Benin.

You can easily imagine the topic of our discussions during this audience. Anyway, the relations between Benin and Togo are excellent, and we can simply say that we discussed bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

Concerning more immediate matters, we recall the recent floods which struck certain regions of our country following the heavy rains which fell on the southern areas of Benin.

The Togolese authorities were very concerned about this situation and sent a special delegation led by the ministers of foreign affairs and the interior to express their support for us during this trying situation. The president of the Republic of Benin as well as the Central Committee of the party of the People's Revolution of Benin, touched by this concern, decided to send me here to verbally express the gratitude of the Beninese central authorities, the Central Committee, the Revolutionary National Assembly, and the National Executive Council to President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

My presence here this morning has another significance and this is to reiterate to the Togolese people our firm support pertaining to the acts of sabotage and terrorism perpetrated here in Lome against the state, acts perpetrated by, let us say, degenerate people who chose to work against the Togolese revolution.

We are here to once again reiterate our support in the framework of searching for the ways and means to put an end to the evil deeds of these stateless people. That is very briefly [words indistinct] what we came here to tell President Eyadema. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Defense Ministry Says RSA Bombs Mavinga 15 Oct

MB161248 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1220 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Communique issued by Defense Ministry in Luanda on 16 October]

[Text] The racist South African regime continues to disrespect openly and with impunity the UN Security Council resolution and the world public opinion.

Accordingly, at 0915 on 15 October 1985, after having violated the national airspace, South African aviation, in a formation of 10 aircraft, once again bombed our troops' positions in Mavinga in Cuando Cubango Province, 255 km from the southern border.

This new bombing unmasks the false propaganda that the Pretoria rulers have been making that their air force does not participate in the fights against our troops in Cuando Cubango Province to assist the UNITA puppet group.

The Defense Ministry once again denounces this further criminal act against the Angolan people carried out by the racist South African regime which, having been unable to solve the serious internal crisis it faces, increases its direct military intervention in Angola and in other countries of the region in order to multiply conflicts, worsen tension in southern Africa, and divert the attention of the international community from the present state of agony of the apartheid system.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Luanda, 16 October 1985, year of the party second congress.

[Signed] Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, the minister of defense

FAPLA Kills 131 UNITA 'Bandits' in Mavinga

MB160815 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The FAPLA offensive is continuing victoriously in various regions of the country notwithstanding the military intervention by the South African regime aimed at saving the UNITA puppet group from its total annihilation.

Accordingly, from 1 to 12 October in Mavinga, our forces annihilated over 131 UNITA bandits and captured another 5. Also seized was a large quantity of weapons, including 35 assorted infantry weapons, 1 RPG-7 2 60-mm mortars, 30 assorted cartridges, 23 hand grenades, 5 (?mortars), 1 TT pistol, 253 mortar shells of different caliber, 7,630 rounds of ammunition, 20 RPG-7 projectiles, 12 (?Plymouth) mines, 8 MQ-2 antipersonnel mines, 13 fuses, 20 electric detonators, 100 meters of explosive wire, and 1 (Samil) truck.

Energy Minister Visits Canada for Talks

MB141310 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Pedro de Castro van Dunem, minister of energy and petroleum, is in Canada holding talks with local authorities on bilateral relations and issues related to SADCC projects. Angola is the coordinator country of the SADCC in the field of energy and Canada is one of the nations that has been financing projects of that organization. Minister van Dunem is visiting Canada at the invitation of the Canadian Government.

Trade Minister Departs for CEMA Meeting in CSSR

MB121254 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Adriano Pereira dos Santos Junior, the Angolan minister of internal trade, has left Luanda for Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, where he will attend the conference of CEMA internal trade ministers. The internal trade minister will be attending the CEMA conference as an observer.

Minister Adriano Junior is accompanied by [words indistinct].

LESOTHO

RSA Replies to Protest Over Bazooka Attack

MB151642 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] The South African Government suspects that the recent bazooka attack of the Hoahlos suburb of Maseru was carried out by persons who intended to harm relations between the two countries.

This was said in a telex from the South African Department of Foreign Affairs today. The telex was responding to a protest sent to Pretoria by the Lesotho Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 7 October.

In its reply, South Africa denied that the attack took place from South African territory. The reply claimed that members of the South African police stationed at Maseru Bridge border post inspected the adjacent area along the Caledon River immediately after the incident, and found no evidence that the attack could have been carried out from there. A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, however, dismissed the South African reply as false, as people living in the area had confirmed the attack came from South African soil.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Congratulates Kim Il-song on Anniversary

MB151445 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Marshall Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party, has sent a message of congratulations to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party, on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party. In his message, the Frelimo Party chairman hails Kim Il-song's initiatives aimed at the peaceful reunification of Korea and reiterates the desire to strengthen the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation for the happiness of the peoples of Korea and Mozambique.

Inhambane Commander on Success Against 'Bandits'

MB151330 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Major General Domingos Fondo, the military commander of Inhambane Province, has described the recent operations mounted by the Mozambique Armed Forces in the province as fundamental for the total annihilation of the armed bandits. Speaking to NOTICIAS, Domingos Fondo added that the armed bandits are presently in a desperate situation because of a shortage of ammunition and are using white weapons [knives and other small steel weapons] to cruelly murder civilians in village communes. Large-scale operations in the province are continuing in the fight against armed bandits and it is worth noting that last month our forces occupied two bases, one situated in Nhanguela and another in (Matsulesule), which are in the Inharrime and Vilanculo areas, respectively.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Criticizes Planned Talks With ANC Youth

MB151635 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has appealed to all South Africans, but particularly to young people, to be careful not to give credibility and status through their actions to self-acknowledged supporters of violence such as the banned ANC.

In a statement issued in Pretoria, President Botha said that in his capacity as chancellor of the University of Stellenbosch, he gave his full support to the rector of the university, Prof Mike de Vries, in his disapproval of the planned talks by some of the students with the youth wing of the ANC.

President Botha said he hoped that the students were aware that the academic freedom to which they were used would probably be the first victim of the planned system propagated by those with whom they planned to hold talks. Should the students continue with their planned talks, they should at least answer to members of the security forces who are fighting and dying in the country and on the country's borders to retain and expand the principles of democratic government structures, freedom, and justice.

Students To Meet

MB160551 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0158 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Stellenbosch, Oct 16, SAPA — The proposed talks between a delegation of eight student leaders of the University of Stellenbosch and members of the African National Congress Youth League will go ahead inspite of the opposition by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha and the rector of the university, Professor Mike de Vries.

A statement released on behalf of the eight students in Stellenbosch this morning by the chairman of the Student Representative Council, Mr Philip Verster, said they believed the talks would initiate negotiations at a higher level, SABC news reported today.

Mr Verster, one of the eight students involved in the talks, said the group had taken the initiative in accepting an invitation to the talks by the ANC.

As Afrikaners they had high requirements for the future and they believed this needed to be conveyed to the ANC youth.

Their statement also said they did not want to profess that the ANC was the only interest group that needed to be taken into account for negotiations about the future. As a group they had already had various discussions with organisations in the country.

Mr Verster said the group saw the visit to the ANC Youth League as a considered step toward greater understanding of both parties involved.

Yesterday the state president, who is also chancellor of the university, criticised the group for the initiative. He did so in support of the principal's initial condemnation of the students intentions.

Further on Scheduled 18 Oct Moloise Execution

ANC Appeals for Stay

MB151745 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1700 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] The ANC has appealed to the international community to stop the execution of Benjamin Moloise. The black poet was sentenced to death in 1982 for the killing of a security policeman, and today it was heard that the state president had refused a petition for a retrial of the case.

In a statement from Lusaka, the banned ANC has asked the international community to put pressure on South Africa to stop the sentence, due to be carried out on Friday.

Execution Termed 'Murder'

MB160818 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The ANC has criticized the decision to allow Moloise to hang. The ANC says the failure of the South African authorities to capture the armed wing of the banned organization has led to what the ANC calls: his vengeful murder. The ANC claims it had ordered the death of the policeman, but maintains that Moloise, who is an ANC member, is innocent. The ANC has never specified who did kill the policeman.

SACC: Decision 'Regrettable'

MB151443 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1439 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 15 SAPA — The impending execution of Benjamin Moloise on Friday is a sign that the country's leaders still have no respect for the feelings of the majority of South Africans, a statement from the South African Council of Churches [SACC] said today.

"It is regrettable that the state president has neither agreed to grant a reprieve of the death sentence, nor to refer the matter back for reconsideration," the statement said.

First because of simple Christian compassionate tempering of justice with mercy and "as a sign that the leaders of our land are beginning to have respect for the feelings of the majority of South Africans." [sentence as received]

The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today refused a petition for the retrial of Moloise, who was sentenced to death in June 1982, for the murder of a security policeman.

Trial of Alleged ANC Members Opens in Estcourt

MB151457 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Four alleged ANC members have refused to participate in the Supreme Court trial in which they are being charged with terrorism. Carmel Rickard has the details.

The four are part of a group of 13 people charged with being members of the ANC and with furthering its aims. When the trial began today in the supreme court sitting in Estcourt, the first four accused said the courts are simply an arm of the South African Government, a government which the ANC wanted to destroy. One of the group said the four were trained soldiers, captured during a mission to liberate the people of South Africa. They should therefore all be given prisoner of war status, and not tried by the courts. Referring to South African history, he said the Boers had taken up arms to fight against the British, but that those who fought then were heroes today, while he and his coaccused were called terrorists. Accused Nos 5 to 13 all pleaded not guilty to terrorism.

Pik Botha Says Race Law Concept Not Ill-Conceived

MB151759 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Oct 85 p 4

[By Stuart Flitton, municipal reporter]

[Text] Laws to enforce racial discrimination should never have been made, Mr Pik Botha, the minister of foreign affairs, said yesterday at a public meeting in Meredale.

Mr Botha told the meeting, in support of Mr Theuns Oosthuizen, the National Party candidate in the forthcoming Johannesburg City Council Ward 47 by-election, that the concept behind racially discriminatory laws — of all communities achieving complete independence from each other — was not ill-conceived.

"There has not been a basic or fundamental change in objective — but there have been important changes in the methods to achieve the objective," he said.

He said influx control was introduced to protect the relatively settled blacks in urban areas from too much competition.

Mr Botha said President Botha announced amendments to National Party strategy this year as they were made.

"It is not correct to say he should have suddenly made one big statement. We did not start making reforms from external or internal pressure but after years of looking for peaceful solutions and the co-operation of all people along one road.

"The future of this country will be determined either by those seeking peace in a system of joint responsibility, security and prosperity, or in a system enforced on all South Africans by a group for ideological purposes to create a tyranny — nationalising industries and allowing only a state-controlled press," he said.

"Join us in creating a South Africa through negotiation with all the communities. Help us remove racial discrimination in a country where community life will be voluntarily agreed upon and there will be more rights and security by allowing more South Africans of different colours to enjoy prosperity."

Mr Oosthuizen said anyone who claimed there should be no politics in local government was asleep and not aware of developments.

The Regional Services Councils (RSCs) were part of the Government's policy of differentiating between own and general affairs.

The National Party coalition in the city council (with the Independent Ratepayers' Action group) had the interests of residents at heart, Mr Oosthuizen said.

Slabbert Interviewed on ANC-PFP Talks

MB150858 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Interview with Dr van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, in Cape Town by Kollie van Koller in Johannesburg on the "Network" program — live]

[Text] The Progressive Federal Party sees its talks with the ANC in Lusaka this past weekend as useful, even though nothing was achieved. The leader of the party, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, is in our Cape Town studio, where he lifts the veil further on what was discussed. Kollie van Koller talks to him.

[Van Koller] Dr Slabbert, good evening and welcome to Network. We are going to discuss your talks with the ANC. What did you actually achieve with the talks, in your opinion?

[Slabbert] Well, I think we achieved a few things. First, we at least achieved clarity on exactly what their stand is on certain matters, as well as what our stand was. Second, we established the degree of readiness for negotiation, and under what circumstances they can be held.

[Van Koller] But, doctor, is there any readiness for negotiation?

[Slabbert] Yes, there was a clear standpoint, on their part, that negotiations as such are not completely excluded, that there are in fact circumstances which could arise in South Africa under which negotiation can be possible.

[Van Koller] But at the moment they do not want to negotiate?

[Slabbert] No, the feeling is that at present, because there is a continuation with what they call apartheid structures, because they cannot organize within the the South African system, because their leaders are in prison, there is no sense in negotiation.

[Van Koller] But, doctor, there are reforms in progress in the country.

[Slabbert] Yes, reforms are taking place, but the question is whether those reforms directly cut into the fundamental characteristics of the so-called apartheid policy. For example, the whole question of lack of freedom of association, compulsory group membership, the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act — all these are central elements of the apartheid system, and I think it is over such things that negotiations will have to take place.

[Van Koller] But doctor, what is the use of further negotiation with them while they are currently instigating violence in South Africa? We see the violence every day in this country.

[Slabbert] Yes, but we have a spiral of violence and counterviolence, and how are we going to break this spiral?

In one way or another, there will have to be talks. And I think that if an attempt is made by one side to at least find out under what circumstances this spiral can be broken, then perhaps there can be some progress. If there are no talks, then I cannot see how this spiral is going to be broken.

[Van Koller] But, doctor, should we not first begin here at home, in South Africa, by talking to our black people, moderate black leaders? Some of them are already rejecting the government's terms for negotiation.

[Slabbert] I think we should talk to anyone who can help to find a solution. I do not say one should only talk to one group. I have myself held talks with Inkatha, I have talked to other black leaders, and now I have talked to the ANC. It is not a question of speaking only to the one and not the other. I totally agree with you.

[Van Koller] And your role in the cabinet committee, doctor?

[Slabbert] I have to talk there too. That is what I made clear at the beginning of the year. I said that I would talk there about what is involved in negotiation politics. I would try to put forth my standpoint, and I would also try to carry my standpoint to others, because I believe that in the politics of negotiation one cannot choose with whom one wants to negotiate. One has to negotiate with those who can contribute towards a solution.

[Van Koller] So, do you reject the state president's stance that he will not negotiate with the ANC as long as they espouse violence?

[Slabbert] Well, I have problems with this attitude about violence. Look, we are quite prepared to negotiate with Renamo and with UNITA, to support them in their violence, and that violence can lead directly to loss of lives among our young men. But when I go for talks with the ANC to see if there is no alternative to violence which could lead to a reduction in the loss of lives, then violence suddenly becomes an issue.

[Van Koller] But you say they do not want to negotiate at the moment. The situation according to them is not right for negotiation.

[Slabbert] Yes, but that is exactly the point. I must find out under what circumstances negotiation can take place and then I must establish if those circumstances can come about. It seems to me now that the circumstances that would be valid would be when there is direct dismantling of apartheid, when their leaders are released, when arrangements can be made in a peaceful manner, then it seems there will a reconsideration.

[Van Koller] What must be done now to negotiate? What is the next step?

[Slabbert] I think there are a few elementary questions that the government should answer positively.

Is the government prepared to accept that any person, irrespective of color or race, can freely decide where to live and where his children should attend school? Can he move about freely in seeking job opportunities in an attempt to better his economic situation? Can anyone freely choose to what political organization, if it is a peaceful one, he could belong, and support and elect a leader who could negotiate on his behalf?

[Van Koller] Those are simple questions, but Dr van Zyl Slabbert does the ANC advocate a free economy and free association? What do you think?

[Slabbert] Well, I think the ANC will definitely reconsider if there is free association. I am not absolutely sure what their standpoint is on the economy. They talk of nationalization and a limited degree of free enterprise.

[Van Koller] Did it not worry you in the talks that they mentioned nationalization?

[Slabbert] It worries me just as much that the present government is not prepared to allow a free market mechanism. You see, we already have a great deal of meddling in the economy. At the moment, this meddling is to the whites' advantage. The ANC says it should be to the advantage of others, and I had to dispel fears.

[Van Koller] Dr Slabbert, if you were now the president of South Africa, would you be prepared today to give in to the demands of the ANC?

[Slabbert] It is not a question of giving in to demands. It is a question of what is in the interests of a possible peaceful negotiation for the future of South Africa.

[Van Koller] But the ANC is not interested in peaceful negotiations.

[Slabbert] If I could create the circumstances to make such negotiations possible and persevere, then I can at least say that I have done everything in my power to prevent an escalation of violence.

[Van Koller] At this stage you do not think so?

[Slabbert] No. I think much more can be done. I am not sure and I believe that many other South Africans are not sure on what the government's reform plan is. How can one say one is going to reform when the Group Areas Act is not negotiable? How can you say there is an open agenda when certain possibilities for negotiation have been excluded. You see there must be clarity on that. This creates confusion and this confusion contributes much to the tension in the internal situation.

[Van Koller] Dr, what about the ANC's position that they are only interested in total power. How do you see the role of the whites in this connection?

[Slabbert] Yes, on that matter I talked to them very seriously and I must say that what they said there to me was that that was not the case. They do not think of a monopolistic control of the situation. They said they were prepared to negotiate the nature of a new democratic structure. I can only say what they told me. They said...[changes thought] I have, for example, confronted them on the whole question that it was only their alternative political system which was important, and it was only a question of power transfer which would lead to confrontation. They said if there are favorable circumstances for negotiation, they would be prepared to compromise on the new democratic system.

[Van Koller] That is their own favorable circumstances which we spoke about. Have you talked about the role of the white in that whole process?

[Slabbert] Naturally. The impression I got is that they do not expect the whites to disappear. They do not expect the whites to play (?counter roles). I made the point that if a precondition for the new political dispensation is the domination of whites, then there is no possibility of a peaceful solution.

[Van Koller] Do you feel more informed about the ANC's standpoints than before the talks.

[Slabbert] Undoubtedly.

[Van Koller] What about future talks?

[Slabbert] Well, that will depend on circumstances. There is in principle no objection to such talks and if it is necessary then talks will take place.

[Van Koller] Dr, I thank you for your participation. Goodnight.

[Slabbert] Thank you.

Slabbert Says Whites Should Talk To Other Races

MB160826 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0709 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Durban, Oct 16, SAPA — It was time for white South Africans to start talking to other races and organisations instead of watching the government "like bullfrogs, waiting for the python to move," the leader of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP], Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said in Durban last night.

Dr Slabbert was speaking at the Natal launch of the party's R10 million Van Zyl Slabbert trust fund-raising campaign at the Durban City Hall attended by about 800 people, including the Inkatha secretary-general, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

"We are sitting and waiting for the future to happen, for international pressure and the unrest to disappear," Dr Slabbert said.

"The future of this land is in our hands and we cannot wait for the ANC, Pretoria or Inkatha to say everything is solved."

It was time for South Africans to say they were not going to allow a sjambok and a petrol bomb to determine their country's future ... They and their land were bigger than the government ... They were not going to let the country be messed about by apartheid ... They were not going to wait for the future to happen, they would "go for it."

Speaking at the same meeting, Natal industrialist, Mr Chris Saunders, who is also provincial chairman of the trust, said R4,532,000 had already been raised nationally, of which R150,000 had been pledged by Natal.

He said the PFP intended increasing the number of seats it would contest at the next general election from between 50 and 60 to about 200, and the party aimed to turn the PFP into the biggest multiracial party in the country.

About R4,000,000 of the trust target would go toward this, a further R4,000,000 toward the establishment of a convention alliance, about R1,500,000 toward modernising and computerising the party and another R1,500,000 toward "an enormous out-reach programme to reach the black people."

Dr Alex Borraine, chairman of the party's federal council, commenting on criticism by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, of the PFP's recent talks with the African National Congress in Lusaka, said: He said real reform did not mean vague and ambiguous statements by the government at party congresses.

"It certainly cannot mean incremental adjustments to apartheid like sliced bologna ... Reform means to get rid of apartheid completely and then negotiate a democratic alternative."

Further Comments

MB150519 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2213 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 14, SAPA — Apartheid could not be reformed, it could only be destroyed, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, told a fund-raising rally in Cape Town's city hall tonight.

Addressing a fund-raising rally he said the apartheid system, in its various political, social and economic manifestations, was the root cause of the conflict in South Africa.

"By its very nature (apartheid) has to use force to keep it going. This heightens the potential for conflict and they (the people affected by apartheid) resort to violence to counteract it," he said.

No amount of "pious commitment to reform or babble about the need for negotiation" would convince those who suffered because of apartheid, to take the government seriously if it was not prepared to dismantle the system entirely.

Dr Slabbert said reform could not mean in incremental adjustments to the apartheid system, the negotiation of a new position in the old apartheid structures or "vague and ambiguous rhetorical noises about reform, citizenship and universal sufferage at party congresses."

"Reform means to get rid of apartheid completely and finally and then to negotiate a new and democratic alternative. To insist on negotiation while apartheid remains is contradictory in terms," he said.

It was also contradictory for the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to:

— Speak of reform but insist that the Group Areas Act was non-negotiable;

— Scrap the Immorality Act, Mixed Marriages Act and Political Interferences Act but keep the population registration act; and

— Say he wished to negotiate with democratically elected leaders but then ban organisations, prohibit meetings and detain and jail political leaders without trial.

"To do these things and still talk about reform is to discredit reform and the politics of negotiation and to reinforce the idea that apartheid is essentially non-negotiable for this government." Dr van Zyl Slabbert said he had come to the conclusion that the government was "bogged down" by the structures of past and was "milling around with the paradoxes and inconsistencies that these structure have created."

"Because of this the potential for escalating violence, the violence of repression and revolt, grows by the day."

Dr van Zyl Slabbert also criticised Mr Botha's comment that to talk to the ANC was "unwise and disloyal" on the grounds the ANC was violent and contained communists, since the government, when it chose to, supported the violence of Renamo and UNITA and had agreed to the Nkomati Accord with a Communist government.

"I believe it is time the government stopped this double-talk. If it does not want interference from outside South Africa it must not interfere internally with neighbouring countries. If it can release Toivo ja Toivo unconditionally, why can it not do so to Nelson Mandela?" he asked.

In order to demonstrate that the PFP was working towards a non-violent solution, it had to play a role in parliament, outside parliament with those organising non-violently against this system and outside the country with foreign governments.

"I will talk to any organisation or group that can play a role in bringing about peace," Dr Slabbert said.

Viljoen Says SADF Frustrated USSR in Namibia

MB120931 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] The chief of the defense force, General Constand Viljoen, says the presence of the SADF in South-West Africa [SWA] has frustrated Soviet ideology in the territory, and SWAPO now realizes that it cannot act succesfully against the security forces. General Viljoen, who is retiring at the end of this month, was speaking at an official farewell function at Oshakati. He said, it could be accepted with certainty that military action agaisnt SWAPO was effective and that SWA was free of political chaos.

General Viljoen is retiring at the end of the month after 33 years service in the SADF. He will be succeeded by the chief of the army, Lieutenant General Jannie Geldenhuys.

NRP's Sutton Rejects Mandela Release, Convention

MB151328 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1220 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Durban, Oct 15, SAPA — The imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, should not be released because the ANC would murder him, the leader of the New Republic Party [NRP], Mr Bill Sutton, said in Durban last night.

In a speech to about 55 people at the party's Port Natal by-election campaign meeting, Mr Sutton rejected calls for a national convention and the release of Mandela, but appealed to the government to put two homeland leaders in the cabinet.

Mr Sutton said that although he supported the national convention alliance being set up by the Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, he did so because they were looking for black leaders to talk to the government.

He did not believe in a national convention because it would lead to immediate majority rule and an ANC government.

"I don't agree that Mr Mandela should be set free. He would be used to the maximum political advantage the ANC sould get out of him, and then he would be made to seem that we whites had murdered him."

Mr Sutton said Mandela would be welcomed as a saviour, and the chairman of the PFP Federal Council, Dr Alex Boraine, and others would be "barking along beside him."

But he said the ANC's armed forces would not stand back for him.

"He's happy, he's in a good place, he's safe. When our system is working, then we can say to him, come along and take part."

Mr Sutton said the government should immediately include two homeland leaders in the cabinet, one of whom whould be the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

He reiterated NRP policy that a black chamber of parliament was essential.

For reform to take place, the unrest had to stop, and he advised the recruitment of unemployed men "to put a lid on the boys."

The NRP candidate in the by-election, Dr Rouen Smit, launched a scathing attack on the government's economic policy.

He said South Africa was bankrupt as a result of government mismanagement and a persistent pattern of overspending.

Dr Smit said the government's decentralisation policy was a wasteful, ideologically-based exercise, which involved costly relocation rather than the establishment of new industries.

Police Report Unrest Situation, Arson, Arrests

15 Oct Evening Report

MB151937 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1934 GMT
15 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Oct 15, SAPA — The Public Relations Division SA Police 7 pm situation report (received by SAPA at 2120):

Incidents of stonethrowing and arson occurred in the western Cape, Chesterville near Durban and in the Eastern Cape.

In the western Cape, the police used birdshot to disperse blacks stoning private vehicles near Gugulethu.

At Mannenberg SA Transport Services policemen fired tear-smoke and birdshot to disperse a group of Coloureds stoning a post office vehicle. Two coloured males and a coloured female were arrested.n

At Wynberg the police arrested six coloured males and four coloured females when a group of Coloureds placed obstructions in the road.

In the coloured residential area of Kensington, also in the western Cape, police arrested two coloured males who were part of a group placing smouldering tyres in a road, while at Bishop Lavis two coloured men were arrested when a group of Coloureds stoned a police vehicle.

In the Eastern Cape arsonists caused damage to a school in Zwide and a bus at KwaNobuhle. An SA police patrol extinguished a fire which was started at the Eston Goutzhi School, also at KwaNobuhle. Both these townships are near Port Elizabeth.

After repeated incidents of stonethrowing and barricading of roads in the Athlone coloured residential area, in the western Cape, today the police commandeered and manned a vehicle. The area was patrolled and at about 1655 a group of about 150 Coloureds attacked and stoned the vehicle. SA police members fired birdshot at the attackers, fatally wounding three coloured males and seriously injuring one coloured female and two coloured males. Ten persons were also arrested.

The vehicle was extensively damaged by the stonethrowers and the driver and passenger slightly injured.

16 Oct Morning Report

MB160743 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0723 GMT
16 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 16, SAPA — The following is the 8 am unrest situation report issued by the police directorate of publication [as received] in Pretoria:

A large number of arrests were effected during incidents of unrest in various parts of the country last night.

In total 67 people were arrested.

In the black residential area near Queenstown, police arrested ten men, part of a group which stoned a South African police vehicle.

In Guguletu black residential area near Cape Town, a black man was burnt to death when arsonists set fire to 25 huts, causing extensive damage.

Police arrested four black men when petrol-bombs were thrown at an SAP vehicle.

In Grassy Park, a coloured area, also in the western Cape, police arrested 11 coloured males during incidents of stonethrowing involving a shop, a private home, police and private vehicles.

In Athlone coloured residential area, three coloured men were fatally wounded, two men and a woman injured and 28 people arrested when they stoned police vehicles. The vehicles were extensively damaged.

During police operations in this area, a number of shots were fired at police vehicles. There were no injuries.

In Wynberg coloured area, three men were arrested for possession of petrol-bombs. Another four were arrested when they stoned police vehicles.

In the same area, a bottle store was extensively damaged by arsonists and two men were arrested for placing barricades in a road.

At Elsies River in the western Cape, Coloureds placed barricades in roads [as received]. Police arrested one man.

In KwaZakele black residential area in the eastern Province, an SAP patrol discovered a black man who had been tied up and set alight. The man sustained serious burn wounds.

In Soweto (Witwatersrand), a private vehicle was destroyed by arsonists.

South African Defence Force members dispersed the attackers, fatally wounding a black man and arresting two others.

UDF Member Reportedly Arrested

MB141427 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1420 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, October 14, SAPA — Burning barricades were set up around Wynberg Senior Scondary School here today after plain-clothes policemen allegedly arrested United Democratic Front [UDF] executive member Mr Graeme Bloch as he spoke at a rally at the school.

Police also patrolled the area in strength after firing teargas to disperse pupils. At least four pupils were said to have been arrested at the meeting and another nearby.

Fire destroyed a city tramways bus after it was petrol-bombed in Bridgetown, Athlone, today.

Firemen were called out to fight the blaze. A fire brigade spokesman said the driver escaped unhurt.

UDF Condemns Arrest

MB150511 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2231 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 14, SAPA — The Claremont area committee of the United Democratic Front (UDF) has condemned the re-detention under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act of one of its members, Mr G. Bloch, today two weeks after his release from six weeks of solitary confinement.

A committee statement said tonight that Mr Bloch, who was detained while addressing pupils at Witteboome High School, had committed no crime "other than to campaign for a just and democratic South Africa."

"We demand his unconditional release and that of all other detainees," said the statement.

Vigilante Groups Formed in Ciskei

MB151805 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1747 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Bisho, Oct 15, SAPA — Vigilante groups have been formed at the Zwelitsha township in response to a call for their formation by President Lennox Sebe, Ciskei's police liason officer, Lt Mavuso Ngwendu confirmed in Bisho today.

He said the vigilante groups were working on their own and independent of the police force and were supposed to guard government buildings and schools.

According to residents in the township the vigilantes started patrolling the streets last week in an attempt to quell the unrest after President Sebe called for the formation of such groups.

It was claimed the vigilantes travelled with government vehicles carrying sticks, knobkieries and sjamboks, waking up the residents at night. They also stopped cars and searched them.

The police denied any knowledge of this sort of action by the vigilantes, Lt Ngwendu said.

Vigilantes Claim Cape UDF Fire

MB151926 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1800 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] There has been a sequel to last week's fire which destroyed the offices of seven organizations linked to the UDF [United Democratic Front]. Rafiq Rohan has the details.

An anonymous telephone call has been received by a Cape Town morning newspaper from a hitherto unknown organization calling itself the Vigilante Action Group, claiming responsibility for Friday's fire in central Capetown of the building housing the seven organizations. According to the caller, the organization says that it has evidence that the organizations housed in the building had direct links with the South African Communist Party. The caller said: We are responsible and you will hear form us again soon.

Policeman Suspended

MB150952 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0936 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 15, SAPA — A young white police constable has been suspended from duty pending a murder investigation into the death of 13-year-old Moses Mope, of Atteridgeville near Pretoria, at the weekend after he was allegedly assaulted by members of the security forces during an unrest incident in the township.

Confiming the suspension, a police spokesman for Northern Transval Divisional CID [Criminal Investigation Dision] said in Pretoria today an identity parade had been held at the Atteridgeville police station on Sunday in connection with the boy's death and a "white constable in his early twenties," had been suspended.

A murder docket had been opened and the investigation was still in progress, he added.

According to relatives, Moses Mope was punched and kicked by members of the security forces on Satuday night. He was taken to the Kalafong Hospital but died in the casualty ward at about 1 am on Sunday.

Police Cordon Off Funeral

MB141922 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1920 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Cala, Oct 14, SAPA — Transkei security forces threw a cordon around Cala today, barring whites and foreign TV crews from the funeral of the former University of Transkei student Batandwa Ndondo. More than 100 T-shirted youths were reported detained, including pall-bearers who carried the coffin from the Ndondo home to the waiting hearse.

All whites except ministers officiating at the funeral were ordered to leave, according to eye-witnesses.

There were more armed police than mourners at the funeral and police checked the 300-odd people to see if they were wearing T-shirts underneath, delaying the funeral procession for over 30 minutes.

Shortly after the hour-long service more than 100 youths clad in yellow T-shirts bearing the words "hamba kahle comrade" [farewell comrade] in front and "an injury to one is an injury to all" on the back were arrested and forced into vans and big trucks.

Eye-witnesses reported the butts of R1 rifles were used to force people into police vehicles. Among them was a journalist of the *GOLDEN CITY PRESS*, Mr Stan Mzimba, who had his camera damaged. Mr Mzimba was released later and his camera was returend without the film.

A number of foreign pressmen were reported to have been turned away even before they reached the funeral service. A combi carrying white university students from South Africa was also ordered to leave Cala.

Police manned road blocks, assisted by members of the Transkei army and refused admission to people who did not have their identity documents with them. After the priest conducting the service, Father Edgar Ruddock of Umtata, had finished his sermon a group of youths among the mourners started to chant "Kaizer shall never go to heaven" and later they sang "Senzeni" — "what have we done?"

At the graveyard, as the coffin was being lowered, members of the police moved among the graves, guns at the ready, and some craned their necks over the shoulders of anxious mourners trying to catch the words of the officiating priest.

Restrictions by the commissioenr of police, Gen R.S. Mantanga, were that only the ordained minister conducting the funeral service could speak. Other restrictions were that no banners, posters or flags should be displayed, and that there should be no freedom songs and political speeches.

Mr Ndondo was shot dead as he tried to escape from a combi carrying three policemen and a policewoman.

108 Arrested at Ndondo Funeral

MB151620 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1612 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Umtata, Oct 15, SAPA — Transkei police are still holding 108 people, most of them students from the University of the Transkei, who were arrested yesterday during the funeral of a man allegedly killed by police.

The chief of the security police, General Leonard Kawe, confirmed today that the 108 were all being held under the country's security laws.

The people were arrested as the funeral procession of Mr Batandwa Ndondo was about to leave the family home for the graveyard. They were wearing yellow T-shirts with pictures of the dead man of the chest.

Mr Ndondo was allegedly killed on September 24 when police fetched him from his home.

Journalists Society President Criticizes Le Grange

MB151502 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1437 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 15 SAPA — To improve South Africa's image overseas, eliminate the unrest, not the newsmen reporting it, the president of the Society of South African Journalists, [SASJ], Mr David Allen, said in a statement today.

"If South Africa's image overseas is being damaged, it is because of the upheaval in the townships and not because the press is reporting it. To improve the image, eliminate the unrest, don't control newsmen," he said.

The society was reacting to recent statements by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, who said the government was considering introducing measures that will permit only "bona fide" local and foreign journalists to cover unrest.

The SASJ believes that such measures, if they are introduced, will be an effective "banning" of any unlisted person working outside the domain of state-sanctioned journalism and will hinder their efforts to earn a living. Such proposed measures will have a profound effect on many foreign newsmen working in South Africa as well as the large contingent of local freelance journalists and the staffs of many smaller newspapers who are not members of the NPU [National Press Union] and therefore not signatories to the police-press agreement, he said.

"Mr le Grange levels serious allegations against representatives of the press and TV which cast considerable doubt on their honesty and integrity," Mr Allen said.

"If he has the evidence to support his accusations of dishonesty, why does he couch his claims in such vague generalisations? And if what these newsmen are alleged to be up to is so serious as to warrant official intervention, why does he not take the matter to court?"

He said any system of "officially approving" journalists only destroyed the nations credibility and robbed the citizen of his right to be fully informed. Worst of all, he said, it undermined the news media's first duty — to report the truth.

"The government is fond of accusing newsmen of selective and biased reporting, usually whenever that reporting does not square with its own favourite image of itself.

"But the proposals Mr le Grange is said to be toying with will not be any better, for they will achieve precisely what he says he wants to stamp out: selectivity and bias.

"Only this time they will be officially approved versions of these vices which, presumably in his mind, is more acceptable."

UWC Rector Calls on Students To End Boycott

MB151253 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1238 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 15, SAPA — The rector of the University of the Western Cape [UWC], Prof Richard van der Ross, has called on students who are still taking part in the boycott to return to lectures, SABC radio reported today.

In a pamphlet handed to students on the campus today, Prof van der Ross said lectures were continuing and a continued boycott would harm the students.

Prof van der Ross said in a separate statement the position of education in the Western Cape was critical and incalculable harm would be done to the lives, careers and future well-being of thousands if the final examiniations were not written.

He said it might be argued that this was part of the price that had to be paid for freedom. However, unless people had been prepared to practice trades and professions, or to promote commerce or the science of government, their freedom would be usurped. He said the immediate need was for the students and the public to accept rather less than their full demands and for the authorities to be more flexible.

Commentary Praises Israeli Approach to Terrorism

MB120819 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] For years, the sponsorship and execution of deeds of violence for political ends have been excused and even justified in some Western intellectual circles and media. So much so that when governments have to face up to such violence in its crudest form, the calculated killing of innocent people to force a surrender to their demands, paralysis sets in. An insoluble dilemma is the prevailing reaction

It is a view as misguided as the political preconceptions that give rise to it. The dilemma is insoluble only because the definition of it has made it so. Once terrorism is again seen clearly for what it is, modern barbarism as Pope John-Paul called it, and its sponsors are seen for the unscrupulous power-seekers they are, the answers begin to present themselves.

It is no coincidence that Israel, which has firmly refused to be deluded by Western rationalizations of terrorism, has for the past decade been virtually free of terrorist attacks from Jordan and Syria. The explanation was given by a spokesman for the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee of the Israeli Knesset, Mr Ehud Olmert.

Israel, he said, could not always identify the people responsible for a particular terrorist act, but it could discover notwithstanding the ritual denials after such acts the identity of the political forces which were equally capable or even more so in making the operation possible. Israel held those forces responsible for the terrorism, Mr Olmert said.

We made it clear to those countries that we would retaliate against every terrorist incident from across their borders and not necessarily against the terrorists, but against the governments and armies of the countries involved.

As a result, these governments have for the first time taken actions and done so successfully to put an end to terrorism. For some years now, Western governments have found themselves in a similar situation. They will have to accept, as some are evidently beginning to do, that it is a supportive milieu that makes terrorism feasible. If the scourge is to be eradicated, the idealistic rhetoric which surrounds it will have to be abandoned and the hidden forces that direct it will have to be attacked.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB160938 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 15 October says in its editorial that South Africa should not become complacent because of the British stance against sanctions, because "as President Reagan illustrated so graphically, a change in electoral fortunes, the emergence of a new lobby, a reassessment of where self-interest lies — any one of these things can turn a reluctant ally into an enemy overnight."

In a second editorial *THE STAR* notes that "a bit of academic backing never does any harm to the processes of change," and so it is with the report by the Human Sciences Research Council that pinpoints race classification as "the root cause of ill-feeling." While it is unrealistic to expect complex structures to be unravelled overnight, "it is certainly not too early to start thinking now about a South Africa free of racial labels," it concludes.

The Women for Peace organisation is asking for the immediate withdrawal of troops from the townships, the lifting of the state of emergency, and for wiser policing following a poll conducted on black opinion in the townships, *THE STAR* reports in the same edition. The vice chairman of the organization told reporters that the main findings of their survey among 440 people in the Rand townships were: "The main causes of the unrest were apartheid, inferior education, Government policies, the exclusions of blacks from decisionmaking, and police and army 'harrassment'."

Gary van Staden comments in the same edition on the Women for Peace survey, and says "for a survey which claims validity for all the townships on the Rand, the respondent sample seems to be extremely small." Survey respondents from Soweto only numbered 120, he said, "too small a base on which to make inductive assumptions for over 1.5 million."

Mariechen Waldner takes a look at the Vryburg by-election climate in the same edition. The hardline, conservative farmers in this Cape are maybe taking a turn to the left, Waldner says, quoting one as saying, "the time for dominating another volk is past." This man is ready for power-sharing, Waldner says, although he is "vehemently against sharing his church with black Christians because 'they have their own churches'." Another farmer told Waldner, "As times change, so things change. We must adapt to circumstances, we must make new plans for new circumstances." But he will not let his children visit a multiracial swimming pool. These two are "not the only Vryburg farmers in the process of adapting their racial views to what they regard as the different realities of the day," Waldner notes, and "if the by-election results record an NP majority against Conservative Party efforts to stop the process by confronting voters with the spectre of Zimbabwe and a black majority government, the Government need never look over its shoulder again." The NP has expressed confidence of its victory, Waldner says, but its enthusiasm has been "belied by the number of cabinet members lined up to address the electorate in the vast constitutency in the next few weeks. Twelve Ministers and Deputy Ministers, including the State President, have been scheduled to visit the constituency in October alone."

"The trade union unity talks took another turn yesterday when participants stated that the door was open for the Council of Unions of South Africa [CUSA] and the Azanian Congress of Trade Unions [AZACTU] to rejoin them," Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 15 October reports. AZACTU was excluded from the talks in July and CUSA withdrew about the same time, reporter Joshua Raboroko notes, resulting in disagreement "regarding the composition of the envisaged federation without these two groups." Raboroko says it is significant that no resolution was made inviting the two federations back, merely a statement that the door was open for their return. If the groups rejoin the talks, he says, it will "force the talks to centre on non-racialism and black leadership, the underlying reason for the expulsion and withdrawal of the two federations in the first place."

In its editorial in the same edition, the *SOWETAN* praises the formation of the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee, saying, "We have constantly said that there was urgent need for adults in urban areas to form such a body." "We are hoping that this body will not have the same fate as say the Committee of Ten, which for what it was worth, was also started as a crisis measure. Then, the officials did not only dismiss the organization, which had moderates of some respectability, but they jailed them. The worst thing to do now would be to let this body meet a similar fate," the editorial says. "We believe black parents have shown considerable patience and now foresight in addressing themselves to problems that have been given to children to solve. Very soon more and more parents would feel the anger at seeing their children fight or die for no apparent reason. If this is allowed to go on unchecked, there will indeed be revolution."

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 14 October carries a report by Paul Bell which says, "The National Party is to hold a special caucus meeting in Pretoria on November 19 at which State President P.W. Botha may spell out his views on further constitutional developments. The caucus will be attended by all Members of Parliament, the provincial councils and the President's Council. Special NP caucus meetings have, in recent years, presaged fresh constitutional initiatives." A "senior party source" confirmed the meeting to Bell, but "made it clear that the Cabinet had no concrete plan on the inclusion of blacks at the highest level of government." "He said Botha had already laid down certain guidelines for this issue, which would probably be discussed. The introduction of regional services councils would also probably be dealt with. Regarding power-sharing, the source said this would have to be negotiated." According to Bell, the source added, "If we are successful with some form of negotiation within the next 12 months, then a referendum would follow. Otherwise we shall seek a mandate in a general election."

In its editorial in the same edition, *BUSINESS DAY* notes that "the outcome of trade boycotts the world over has been at best unpredictable — and risky. And one of the risks is that he who imposes sanctions often lands up paying a heavy price."

Those who wished to squeeze South Africa with the arms embargo did not intend that the country should become self-sufficient in arms manufacture, nor that it become a major exporter to the Middle East, but that is what happened. "While there is much moral justification for pressuring South Africa to abandon the abhorrent apartheid system, the international community runs a very real risk of doing its cause more harm than good through the imposition of sanctions," it concludes.

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 15 October in its editorial applauds Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's urging for a "government of national reconciliation," and adds, "the solutions to our problems do now lie in the hands of an elitist few, representing in effect a sub-culture of our complex plural society. If we are to escape from our largely self-made plight, we urgently need to broaden our vision of power-sharing. If Botha still believes he can construct a constitution in which the National Party rules the roost, then he is building a house of cards," it says.

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 15 October says in its editorial, "We are not impressed with the talks which the Leader of the White Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, and some of his colleagues have had with the ANC in Lusaka." "The Progressive Federal Party owes it to the victims of ANC attacks not to give that organisation a legitimacy it does not deserve," the editorial says. Indeed, the ANC is escalating violence, it says, and "any discussions with it are quite disgraceful."

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 11 October in an editorial titled "Minister Heunis and Buthelezi" comments on the apparent lack of success by the government to get the black leaders to the negotiating table over South Africa's constitutional development. It begins, "There was a time when black leaders insisted fervently that the government should negotiate with them. The invitation then came and the Government, itself, provided the structural framework for the negotiations." It says that as the government came forward with the invitation, "the black leaders began to lay down preconditions for their participation," there was an insistence that "a declaration of intent be made." "On four occasions this year, President Botha, in very important speeches, has made what could be considered as a declaration of intent," it says, however, the mood of nonparticipation by blacks continues. "The refusal of black leaders to negotiate might indicate that they have other methods in mind," it says. Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi cannot be classed as an unrepresentative leader, it says, since he has "Inkatha as his political base and the whole weight of the Zulu Nation backs him up." "What Buthelezi wants and what President Botha has already divulged rarely differ in substance," it continues, and "Mr Chris Heunis and the government, with rightful justification, would like to know what is still keeping Buthelezi away from the negotiating table."

SWAZILAND

Bhekimpi Departs for Commonwealth Conference

MB141810 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati 1600 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, leading a Swazi delegation left today for Nassau in the Bahamas to attend this year's Commonwealth summit which begins on Wednesday. The delegation to the conference includes the minister of finance, Mr Sibusiso Dlamini; the minister of commerce, industry, mines, and tourism, Mr Derick von Wissel; and the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, who will meet the delegation in the Bahamas.

Other members of the delegation are the principal secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Z.L. Mkhonta; private secretary to the prime minister, Mr Mathendele Dlamini; and the prime minister's bodyguard, Mr Alford Dlamini. Another delegation is already in the Bahamas led by the secretary for cabinet, Mr E.V. Dlamini.

While in the Bahamas, the prime minister will take the opportunity to hold talks with his counterparts from Britain and Australia. After the summit, he will proceed to New York to attend the meeting and celebrations commemorating the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. In New York, Prince Bhekimpi will hold talks with U.S. businessmen and try to convince them to invest in Swaziland. He will also hold talks with U.S. leaders in Washington D.C. to explain Swaziland's plight in connection with economic sanctions against South Africa.

Speaking at the Matsapa Airport, the prime minister said he hoped this meeting will be a success. He was seen off by members of parliament and the diplomatic corps.

In another development, Prince Bhekimpi asked developed nations to urgently consider the plight of the black states neighboring South Africa when economic sanctions are imposed against South Africa.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Continues Visit to Latin American Countries

For Nicaraguan coverage of the visit by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to Managua and his meeting with President Daniel Ortega, please see the Central America section of the 15 October Latin America *DAILY REPORT*.